The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,804 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1886.
ASSAM	3336	900	J. DeHassall	1st Oct.
SUTLEJ	4119	840	E. H. Johnson	8th "
BENGAL	4540	840	A. de Rewe	15th "
THIBET	4101	800	W. A. Stanton	22nd "
GWALIOR	2733	800	R. Hazelwood	29th "
GANGES	4116	1000	K. Stewart	5th Nov.
PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. H. Anderson	12th "
RAVENNA	5372	700	A. H. Dunlop	19th "
SIAM	3041	500	F. Brasse	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles, for the others, passengers for London change at Suez.

All London steamers on at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in Brindisi Trains.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	850	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4027	750	R. G. Sloane	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Duty 40.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Company's Usual Family Account to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Theatrical Companies.

The following or other first-class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay for Genoa.

	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	30th Nov.
ARIMONDO	4,000 650	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
RUBATTINO	5,000 800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH 1ST CLASS TICKETS can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
NORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

s.s. ROUMANIA ... 3,570 tons, Capt. J. Herra ... 25th "
s.s. ARABIA ... 3,644 tons, Capt. J. Lee Cox ... 25th "

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & C.
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR" will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 10th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN will OPEN the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2nd October.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11.30 a.m. and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of such of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore	Butter, Milk, Chickens & Eggs	Under Schedule No. 37	Tenders to be received on 18th Oct., 1886.
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder. Soap.	Do. No. 31. Do. No. 33.	Do. do. Do. 20th Oct. 1886.
Mhow, Karachi, Hydrabad	Kurrus	Do. No. 39.	Do. do.
Karachi, Hydrabad, Mhow	Potatoes. Straw.	Do. No. 13 class A. Do. No. 32.	Do. 25th Oct. Do. do.

Tenders for the supply of Potatoes at Karachi and Hydrabad will also be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the 25th October, 1886.

J. M. BOYD, Col.,
Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 7th Aug., 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Aden up to 11 a.m. (Local Time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local Time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 15 months from 1st January 1887 to 31st March 1888. The contract for supply of Potatoes will, however, be for the year 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

FOR ADEN. Rice, Dhall Toor, Jowari, Wheat, &c.	Under Schedule No. 17.	Tenders to be received on 15 October, 1886.	
Country medicines, Ghee &c.	Do.	No. 25.	Do.
Sugar (for daily supplies)	Do.	No. 26	Do.
Sugar (for periodical supplies	Do.	No. 26 A.	Do.
Potatoes and Vegetables	Do.	No. 27.	Do. 27th Oct. 1886.
Tea &c.	Do.	No. 28.	Do.
FOR PERIM Mutton, Provisions, water and miscellaneous and other articles	Do.	No. 1.	Do.

J. M. BOYD, Col.
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office Bombay, 25th Aug., 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the various lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon for any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 3 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Parcels are also taken on at Calicut to the middle of October.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 3, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 101, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	" "	33 0
TREACHER'S FINE, OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	" "	37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	" "	50 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Yellow	3 0	4 0
Do. do. Yellow	6 0	3 8
Cherry Brandy, Best (Maraschino)	3 0	1 12
Creme de Cacao	3 12	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 12	2 2
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	3 8	2 8
Kummel	3 8	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4 8	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	bottles 24	0
Orange Bitters	24 0	13 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	1 pints 12	0
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	25 0	
Orange Brandy	30 0	
Ginger Wine	17 0	
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25 0	
Vermouth, French	17 0	
Vermouth, Italian	18 0	

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAINT ESTEPHE.

SUPERIOR BRAND.
A GENEROUS TABLE CLARET

This Wine is specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

STAR MILLS
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Mediated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES.

KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES, personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP, are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

CLARET —	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,
TONGUES AND PRAWNS,
FISH CURES,
SOUPS AND FISH,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,
PATES AND PIES,
PRESERVED MEATS,
SAUSAGES,

MARMALADE AND HONEY,
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,
CAPERS AND OLIVES,
HERBS AND ESSENCES,
POTTED MEATS,
VEGETABLES,
TART FRUITS,
JAMS AND JELLIES,

BISCUITS, COCOA,
TEA AND COFFEE,
CHOCOLATE,
CONFECTIONERY,
DESSERT FRUITS,
CANDIED PEELS,
CANDLES AND SOAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES,
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES	HOCKS.	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSELLES.	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COME AND SEE

OUR NEW GOODS lately Opened in the following Departments, and Compare Prices.

STATIONERY.	FANCY GOODS.
CROCKERY.	FANS. FLOWERS.
MAJOLICA WARE.	FEATHERS. FRAMES.
BREAKFAST SETS.	ALBUMS. INKSTANDS.
TABLE ORNAMENTS.	PLUSH HAND BAGS.
FLOWER VASES.	COMPANIONS, FILLED.
PIANO STOOLS.	TIN TRUNKS.
HAMMOCK CHAIRS.	TIN TRAYS.
PERAMBULATORS.	FAMILY SCALES.

TOY AND DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

OUR PRICES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED CHEAP.

SHROFF BROTHERS,

No. 6, HORNBY ROW AND No. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length, Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	60 by 50	10-8
	72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THINK 60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Price from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing one exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS

FROCK SUITS

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASIMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY TAILORS,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
H GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 136, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT

...F RE-SITTING STEEL SAFES.

		Rs. a.
... by ...	... 31 by 24 by 22 in.	415 10
... by 18 by ...	... 27 31 by 25 by 23 in.	463 12
... by 20 by ...	... 28 35 by 26 by 23 in.	560 0
... by 22 by ...	... 33 by 29 by 25 in.	612 8

WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES.

10 by ... .Rs. 48 2

FIRE RESISTING CHESTS.

Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
... by ... by ...	7 8	6. 10 by 14 by 14 in. 118 2

...'S STEEL BOUDOIR SAFE.

The ... height is 1 foot 6 inches, with stand.
... of the Safe is 12" by 14" .....Rs. 220 8

BRANCH IN BOMBAY.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

57, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NAUTILINE! NAUTILINE!!

A REMEDY FOR

SEA SICKNESS.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

LOCOCK'S LOTION

FOR THE COMPLEXION

IS a delightful preparation for the skin, gives Health and Beauty to the CHEEKS, FACE, HANDS and NECK, rendering the skin Soft, Delicate and Lovely as Infancy. It removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and Sunburn, and is so innocuous as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasion of the skin, even of infants.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.

THIS well-known never-failing remedy for Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable properties possessing expectorant, demulcent and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses.

As. 8 and Re. 1.

TESTIMONIALS:

"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs"
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON AND Co. Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S

"PEERLESS PEARLS."

A MOST INVIGORATING TONIC that permanently restores VITALITY, premature old Age, lost NERVE and BRAIN power, nervous DEBILITY, &c., is pleasant, convenient and endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a sure, safe, and prompt remedy for nervous DYSPEPSIA, exalts MENTAL ACTIVITY and confers power to endure MENTAL FATIGUE.

Full particulars and therapeutics accompany each bottle.

Price, 10s. 6d.

☞ On receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India.

To be had at all Chemists.

AGENTS:

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PODOPHYLLIN

AND

TARAXACUM ELIXIR

Is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from the blood, rouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all impurities from the system.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports of various Articles.
Comparative Statement of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Steamers Manifests, with the same Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1885-86 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1885-86 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
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The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON,

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THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF THE THIRD CALL.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on the 27th instant, it was resolved that a Third Call of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 15th day of October 1886 into the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th day of October 1886.

By order,

RANAJI KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,

Bombay, 30th September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next. Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and defined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 casks).

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the food supplies required on the TANSA DAM WORKS up to the 15th June 1887.

Printed copies of form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of Re 1, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings. No Tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 in cash.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for food supplies Tansa Dam Works" will be received at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 11th instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. O. OLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st October 1886.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on the HOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLING HOUSE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, Bombay and mofussil, issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

LENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st October 1886, at the registered Office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after 1st October 1886.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

39 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1886.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Medows Street, Bombay

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S Celebrated

"GOLDEN BLOOM" MIXTURE,

Per 1 lb. Rs. 3-4

NEUBERG'S

VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,

AN OLD BROKEN 3 CHOICE,

Re. 1-12 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S

GOLDEN SHAG,

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Re. 1-14 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S

"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE.

FRESH AND FRAGRANT.

As 14 per 1 lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

In perfect bouquet and condition.

UPMANN, Reg. Especial	...	Per 100	Rs. 24
BELINDA Reina Victoria	...	do.	100 " 18
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon Plaisir	...	do.	50 " 8
FLOR DE RIVERO Reina Fina	...	do.	100 " 30
EL MUNDO ES POCO, Regalias	...	do.	25 " 5
LA OLIVA, Reg. Principe	...	do.	100 " 25
FLOR DE HABANA, Reg. asana	...	do.	50 " 8
EL VERANO, Princesas	...	do.	50 " 8
INDUSTRIA	...	do.	100 " 15
Do.	...	do.	50 " 8
OPERAS	...	do.	100 " 12
FLORIDA	...	do.	100 " 8
LA IRIS	...	do.	50 " 3

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

(The only original)

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 0
Do.	"ATALANTA"	" 45	" 5 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system, you should at once procure that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colour, there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,

Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 16 Hands, any Color; Age from 6 to 8; must be Sound and perfectly quiet. Apply to "TROOPER," care of this Office.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulcansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world, and during the last 15 years we sold more than 4,000,000 of our world-renowned Machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church-gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—"Rs. 15,000, on good Security." Apply "B. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED—A Competent Native to MANAGE an Up-Country Mill.—Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

BOARD and LODGING for two Single Gentlemen to be had with a quiet European Family near the Fort. Apply to "S. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COCANADA CIGARS—"Regalias" (Havana-shaped), delicious and aromatique. Fully worth the value Rs. 3 per 100.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Medow Street.

LEATHER WRITING DESKS.—The "Alliance" and many other excellent Desks to select from. Prices from Rs. 35. At STEWARD & Co.'s, Church-gate Street.

WANTED—A competent Compositor and European SPINNING MASTER. Apply to "A. B.," care this paper.

TRAVELLING-KIT WAREHOUSE.—Portmanteaus, Overland-Trunks, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Folding Cane and Canvas Chairs, &c., &c., at Y. A. LACKA, & Co., Bombay.

INTENDING PURCHASERS are requested to enquire Prices of Goods in the Departments (vs Coal in, and compare Prices with Shroff Brothers Cheapest House, India. Price List free.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. Menzies Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver a lecture, illustrated by Experiments, on "The Atmosphere, its Composition and Relation to Life," this evening at 8.30, at the Apollo Bander Rooms.—Admission free. Open to all.

DRINK VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 8 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it: by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI HATS, Rs. 5 (usually sold in Bombay at 12-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 316, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE.—Shank's Horizontal Engine and Cochran's Vertical Tubular Boiler, both 10 N. H. P. Can be seen in the premises of the Bombay Oil Manufacturing Co., Mody Bay.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,971-10-10 Stg.

SEWING MACHINES, Treadles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Grain Crushers, Peramnbulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—WATSON & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, Money edition for all country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette Daily* Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Maude, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 45, Meadow street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84, Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

BAMBOO and BEAD CHICKS.—Flower and Bird pattern—just received from Japan. Very few of them now remaining in stock. Gentlemen enquiring, please make note.—IBRAHIM ADAMJEE, Chinee Bazar, Medows Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel 8 rooms to Messrs. Gooding and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 4 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARCE, Apollo Street.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share has been declared, payable on and after FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at the Office of the Company No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SUNDARROW JAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 5 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 16 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FOR THE RAINS!!

MRS. LAKE,

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Musli
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.

Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS

MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
[illegible]		do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown				" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 3.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,

130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

SA...

BENN...

Under instructio... BENNETT & Co. will ... 2nd inst., sell by Public A... Lodge, Girgaum, near the T... cent to the R. C. Chapel, the valuable ... wood and teakwood French polished ... household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, ... glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong built victoria, one high-wheeled dog-cart, a strong grey Arab horse, sewing machine, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dish, teapot, cruet stands, cutlery, &c., very handsome black-wood and teakwood French-polished inlaid drawing-room furniture, such as a set of dining table in four pieces, sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras ... mallet pattern without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, rocking, long and folding arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoniers with mirror, corner, cabinets, teapoys with marble top, screen, davenports, centre ottoman, Brussels carpets, handsome glass flower vases, 2, 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, fancy English pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, very handsome dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, lovely horses, almyra with plate glass door, English child's perambulator, &c, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 " " English-built miniature brougham.
1 strong high wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colord piece-goods, &c.
1 first-rate Singer's sewing machine.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Bay Arab horse 10 years old, 15 hands, goes in saddle and harness, has run used for years as charger.
1 handsome strong [illegible] mare, good trapper, has played polo and is a good hack.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature [illegible] in good order.
1 second-hand strong mail phaeton.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st October, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st October at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tauk Bunder by order of Mr Ishwardas Bhaglu,
a 2.0 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TOD STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jeejeebjee and with the consent of Mr. Motilal Hurgovandas of Tanna, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Pestonjee Nowrojee Khareg, on the west by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Laskaree, on the north by the said Tod Street, and on the south by the property of the heirs of Framjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instants, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 cases white tanjib.
1 case colored union cloth.
10 iron bedsteads 6½ by 3.
10 iron bedsteads 6½ by 3½.
12 iron bedsteads 6 by 3½.
12 iron bedsteads 6½ by 4.
A quantity of household furniture such as sofas, wardrobe, chairs, chiffoniers, bookstands, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Casamereez consisting of large looking glass, globe lamps, copying press, glass cupboard chest of drawers, copper utensils, &c.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph Stores consisting of wire reels and spindles.

On account of the concerned.
1 case woollen cloth.
1 case Russian duck.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light brand new victoria.
1 handsome light brand new mail phaeton.
1 strong Office shigram.
And any other carriages and harness which may be offered.

SALE OF land and house and household furniture, &c., at Lower Mahim, on the road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, the undermentioned landed property and household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Peter Vanse, viz:—

All that [illegible] ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 627, and bounded on the east by the sea, on the west and south by the land belonging to Salvasso Church, and on the north by the public road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

And also at the same place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., consisting of drawing room, dining, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, cupboard, wardrobe, chiffonier, chest of drawers, camp cots, harmonium, glassware, crockery, lamps, copper pots, plants, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2 p.m., and the house at 4 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA AND IN COMERKHADY PACKHOUSE NEW ROAD IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, surviving executor of the will of Francis De Silva, deceased, and by virtue of a decree of the Court, obtained by the said Mr. J. D. Gonsalves on the 2nd day of August 1886, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates here-under mention[illegible] undermentioned landed properties.

[illegible] October 1886, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the said Francis De Silva, deceased, in all that piece of ground at Bandora in the taluka and sub-division of Salsette, in the Tannah district, together with the two-storied house, godowns, buildings and erections standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage leading to Bandora Bazaar, containing by adme

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fold, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Minnesingers, Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 29th:—Abana (s), from Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Medjed (s), for Messina and Calcutta; Canara (s), Coasts and Calcutta; and Kepler (s), Karachi.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tiverton entered and the s.s. Assam left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Cabhay, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, Saturday, the 2nd proximo, at 10 a.m.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be—Black and Yellow: Mr. Gray, Mr. Baker, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Pease versus White: Mr. Arthur, Mr. Ker, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Rivett-Carnac. Play will begin at 5 o'clock.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. J. B. Hemming made the usual declaration as a solicitor of the Court. Mr. Hemming has joined the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow.

LEAVE ON ABSENCE.—Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Wasekar, senior judicial clerk to the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum, has been granted privilege leave of absence for a period of three months, from the 1st instant. Mr. W. I. Howard, clerk of the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Fort, will act for him during his absence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Babajee Sooriah, a domestic servant in the service of Mr. Varjeewundas Madhowdas, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing 6 pieces of cloth, a couch cover, a cap, and a penknife, of the collective value of Rs. 3, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Hoosain Hussain, a labourer employed at the David Sassoon Cotton Mill at Tank Bunder, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a steel chisel, valued 8 annas, the property of the mill. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL GENERAL.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in the hall of the Portuguese Union Club, Cavel, when an address was presented to Senhor Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, the Portuguese Consul-General. The hall was tastefully decorated and the musical arrangements were excellent. The gathering was large and representative, and great cordiality prevailed throughout the proceedings, the occasion being Senhor do Canto's departure to Europe on leave.

ASSAULT.—Bustanali Emammsha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Abdool Cadur, a calassee, on the evening of the 25th instant at the Khuduck, with a stick. The complainant, on the evening in question, was standing in a crowd looking at a fight that was going on between the accused and some of the townspeople, when the accused came up and inflicted two severe blows on his head with a stick. On the accused admitting the assault, he was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas has had a narrow escape on Wednesday evening last from a carriage accident, the consequences of which might have been very serious. Mr. Gokuldas was being driven in a brougham along the Kalbadevi Road, when one of the straps broke and got between the legs of the horse. The animal was frightened and became restive, and galloped away into the Agiary Lane Road at a furious pace, but luckily without causing any damage to life or property in a very crowded street. At the junction with the Portuguese Church Lane, however, Mr. Gokuldas' carriage violently struck against a brougham in which were two Bhattia merchantes. In consequence of the collision, the two carriages were smashed and overturned, the coachmen of both being thrown off their coach-boxes. Mr. Gokuldas, who had held the door of his carriage partly open when he saw a collision was imminent, got out; and owing to the presence of mind of his ghorawalla had another escape from being run over by his own horse, which made a sudden bounce towards him as he was getting away from the wrecks of the carriages. The Bhattias also escaped unharmed; and the two ghorawallas felicitated themselves upon their escape with no injury worth mentioning.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which Fakeer Mahomed Joosuf and three others were charged with causing mischief to one Shir Mahomed Haji Ameermoola, a butcher, by tearing several leaves from his journal and cash book.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Thakoordass and Dhurrumsey, prosecuted; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messers. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. Budroodin, appeared to be as follows:—The parties in the case had a suit in the High Court, and the accused had obtained an order for the inspection of the complainant's books. The latter were in the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Thakoordas and Durrumsey, and on the 5th August, while the complainant's *mehta*, who was present with he accused, left the office for a short while, they took advantage of his absence and tore out several leaves from a journal and a fair cash book they were inspecting. Unfortunately for them, there were present in the room two other persons, who were there waiting for the complainant, and they witnessed the destruction of the pages. The motive the learned counsel assigned for this mischief, was to make out in the High Court that the complainant's (the plaintiff's) books were not trustworthy. The suit was one for partition, and the accused were extremely anxious to make out that the books were not properly kept, and that way prejudice the mind of the learned judge hearing the suit.

Evidence was then led, and the case adjourned to next Wednesday.

FURIOUS DRIVING IN BOMBAY.

MR. WEBB convicted Rama Coovie a, coachman, and Allibhai Moosajee, a Borah, his master, on charges of furious driving and abetment, preferred by Superintendent Brewin, at the Fort Police Court yesterday. It appeared from the statement of the police officer that he was driving towards the Fort on Wednesday evening, when he was attracted by the noise of the accused's shigram, which was coming out of Abdul Rahimon Street at a most rapid rate. The police officer called out to the coachman to stop, and got out of the victoria and ran after the carriage. After following the shigram far up Bhendy Bazar Road, calling out all the time to the accused to stop, the latter urged the horse with whip and rein. Mr. Brewin however managed to stop the carriage. He then learnt from the Borah that the coachman was drunk. The coachman pleaded guilty, as also did his master for allowing him to drive. His Worship, in fining them Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 each, respectively, remarked that furious driving in the city was becoming again very frequent. It was no wonder that accidents happened when such as he drove, and when natives allowed their children to knock about the streets. In this case the offence to No. 1 was most reprehensible and merited severe punishment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting by the Reverend A. Goldwyer Lewis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 29.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·755
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
Mean Directions of Wind	NNW. N, NNW. NW.
Total Mileage of wind in 24 hours	400
Rain	0·00
Rain during month	6·19
Rain during year	97·09

From midnight to midnight.

...ENZA.—Are you broken in your ...suffering with the pain of cutting ...chemist and get a bottle of MRS. ... It will relieve the pa... ...erfectly harmless and plea... ...ural quiet sleep by elieving ...ittle cherub awakes "a... child, it suffers th... ...stulates the bowels ...tery and diarrhœa. ...er can ca... Mrs. ...edicine dealer... ...by Th... ...ertaining

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

AN ALLEGED COLLUSIVE SETTLEMENT.

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY *vs.* VULLEEBHOY CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this matter, in connection with an application made by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, solicitors, for the interference of the Court, and an order on the plaintiff to pay their costs, on the ground that the settlement between the parties to the suit was collusively made with the object of defrauding them of their costs.

His Lordship said: In 1876, the plaintiff obtained a decree for Rs. 17,000 against the estate of Cassumbhoy Nathubhoy, and in 1880 he attached a house in Shamji Hasmaji Street in execution of his decree. The attachment was resisted, and the plaintiff was obliged to bring the present suit to establish his right to attach the house. The defendants, Vulleebhoy and Satbai, who claimed the house, raised the defence, and the facts stated on affidavit by Mr. Gilbert appear to support the allegation that the plaintiff had obtained his decree in 1876 by fraud and collusion. In February, 1881, Vulleebhoy mortgaged his interest in the house to Hassambhoy Visram, and in December of the same year he sold his Equity of Redemption. Vulleebhoy bound himself still to defend the suit, but, subsequently, on 25th January, 1884, his solicitor wrote to Hassambhoy that Vulleebhoy intended to withdraw his defence. Hassambhoy then applied to be admitted, and in May, 1884, was admitted as a party defendant. Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, up to the letter of 25th January, 1884, had acted as Vulleebhoy's solicitor and a heavy bill of costs was due. But that letter was written though another solicitor, and Vulleebhoy employed Messrs. Payne and Gilbert no longer. On the 26th January, 1884, Messrs. Payne and Gilbert wrote to the plaintiff warning him that no compromise of the suit could be validly effected without the consent of Hassambhoy Visram. The suit remained pending with Vulleebhoy still on the record till June 1886. Then a settlement was arrived at apparently by all the parties, and a consent decree applied for on the 15th June last. A special agreement with Vulleebhoy was alleged by the plaintiff to have been made between him and Vulleebhoy, whereby Vulleebhoy agreed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 5,000, and the suit was to be withdrawn, each party paying his own costs. Messrs. Payne and Gilbert now apply for the interference of the Court, and an order on the plaintiff to pay their costs on the ground that the settlement was collusively made with the object of defrauding them of their costs. Vulleebhoy, it appears, is a man quite unable to meet their claim, and they contend that he had a good case and ought to have gone to trial and judgment, in which case they would have been paid their costs under a decree against the plaintiff. But Vulleebhoy's counsel, according to the clerk who was present at the consultation, only said he had "fair chance of success," and it is obvious that charges such fraud, as far back as 1876, even supported by *prima facie* proof as that shown by Mr. Gilbert, still could not be substantiated without cost and difficulty. The settlement of the case is not, therefore, unnatural, although the payment of Rs, 5,000 is surprising. I have to be satisfied that the plaintiff made this arrangement not merely to give up a bad claim, but also to deprive the attorneys of their costs against Vulleebhoy, and that does not seem to me clear, although Vulleebhoy may be wrong to settle the suit, in the teeth of his promise to defend it. At the same time, whilst there is something suspicious in Vulleebhoy's agreeing to pay a lump sum, and his own costs in a suit which could not have affected him, whatever the result, as he had parted with his interest in the house, still that suspicion rests more on Vulleebhoy than on plaintiff. Messrs. Payne and Gilbert say Vulleebhoy ought to have gone to judgment, which must have been in his favour with costs, or ought to have insisted on the plaintiff paying their costs. But it can hardly be argued, without strong proof of collusion, that an agreement by the plaintiff to withdraw from a suit he must have lost was collusion on his part and made with the intention of defrauding the solicitor's. The only proof of collision must be drawn from the circumstances, and I cannot find strong enough evidence. It must be clearly shown that the plaintiff and Vulleebhoy had colluded and conspired together to defraud the attorney of his costs, and that is not satisfactorily proved. I must, therefore, reject this application, at the same time the account given in 1884 by both plaintiff and Vulleebhoy on affidavit of the terms in which Vulleebhoy was to withdraw does not mention any payment to be made by him to Ahmedbhoy, and I cannot see why he should now make any payment such as the Rs. 5,000 mentioned in the agreement of June of this year. He has no interest left in the house, and it really did not matter to him whether the plaintiff went on or desisted from the suit. I am consequently inclined to doubt the genuineness of that document, and, though I cannot grant this application, I shall make an order as to costs.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Rustomji P. Bilimoria presiding. The following report was submitted:—

Your directors now have the pleasure to lay before you the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1886. The number of bales pressed during the past season is:—

Bombay.....32,479 bales against...47,089 in 1884-85.
Bhownugger. 7,957 „ „ ... 7,865 „ „

Total...40,436 bales against...54,954 bales.

i. e. a decrease of 14,518 bales.

The decrease of work and revenue is due to two causes, viz.—first, the short outturn of the Dhollera and Dharwar crops, which form the principal part of supplies of cotton which is still being pressed in Bombay; and, secondly, the reduction of rates resorted to by several other pressing concerns in order to attract more business, and this latter point has also greatly tended to reduce the income of this company. The profit and loss account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 9,811-4-9, which your directors recommend to dispose of as follows:—To declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing Rs. 9,000, and to carry the balance of Rs. 811-4-9 forward to new account.

The above report, together with the accounts, was adopted, and a dividend was declared as recommended by the directors. Mr. D. H. Glade was confirmed in his appointment as a director, and Messrs. Rustomji P. Bilimoria and Dewjee Ramjee were re-appointed directors. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 150 for the ensuing year.

The meeting then concluded.

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on 30th September, at the company's office, No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee presiding.

The following report of the directors was taken as read. Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts of the company made up to 30th June 1886. Considering the great fall in exchange during the year under review, your directors think that the result of the company's working is satisfactory. The prices of articles sold by the company were not raised at first in the hope that an improvement might take place in the rate of exchange, but that course has had to be resorted to since last May. The stock in trade has been as usual valued by the secretaries and managers at cost price with this exception that goods deteriorated are valued at lower rates and unsaleable goods are not included in the calculation at all. Every item of stock, together with the value placed on it for this calculation appears in stock books, which are open to the inspection of shareholders. The outstandings your directors believe, taking into consideration the extent of the company's operations, will be deemed by the shareholders to indicate a very satisfactory method of collection. The directors propose that the net balance of the profit and loss account should be disposed of as under:—

Dividend of Rs. 10 per share, being at the rate of 10 p. ct. per annum	Rs.	30,000	0 0
Writing off 5 p. ct. of the goodwill account	„	1,361	10 8
Writing off ½ of the preliminary expenses	„	1,290	15 1
Writing off 2½ p. ct. for deterioration of furniture and fixtures	„	484	11 7
Amount carried to next year's account	„	1,207	3 8
	Rs.	34,144	9 0

The dividend will be paid free of income tax, and the amount of the same will be debited to current year's expenses. Under section 87 of the articles of association two of the directors, Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta and Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C., retire from office, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the auditor, also retires from office, and the directors recommend that in view of the extremely careful manner in which he has performed the heavy work of auditing the accounts of a company like this, a further fee of Rs. 100 should be paid to him. It will be for the shareholders to elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration. The board would recommend that for the future there should be two auditors of the company as the amount of the work to be done seems to be more than can be well performed by one auditor without much difficulty.

The report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. (10) ten per share declared, and the office-bearers appointed. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE KAKHYEN OF UPPER BURMA.

IN an article on Burmese Border Tribes and Trade Routes in the current number of *Blackwood's* Major-General MacMahon gives the following account of the Kakhyen, or Ka-Chins, one of the less known tribes on the northern eastern frontier:—

Interlaced with the Shans, in the direct route from Bhamo to Yunnan, is a people belonging to the same family, whom we, imitating the Burmese, conveniently call Kakhyen. They have their habitat in the hilly regions north of Bhamo and as far south as the old city of Tagoung, while they extend to the Chinese frontiers on the east. They comprise several clans, each with its own chief, but recognise no common authority; and owing to blood-feuds, which often last for generations, this disintegration results in a rigid exclusiveness between members of the different tribes. It is noticeable that, in their patriarchal system, the chieftainship devolves on the youngest son, or failing sons, on the youngest brother of the chief. Like their congeners, whom we have been discussing, the men hardly ever work, while the women are condemned to lives of drudgery. With an evil reputation as cattle-lifters and man-stealers, they are regarded as outlaws by the Burmese, hence hostilities and reprisals are rife; and whether by the injustice of Chinese traders, or highhanded Burmese extortion, they are thievish, lazy, and untrustworthy. They are further alleged to be impracticable in the matter of opening out the trade routes, but would doubtless be perfectly amenable under firm and judicious treatment. The Burmese are notorious for their ill-success in managing wild tribes, due to their natural arrogance, which superciliously disposes of them as brute beasts which must be ruled through fear. Thus on our first occupation of the frontier of Toungoo in 1852-53, we had, as already explained, to solve the problem of how to govern the hill Karens, who, under the Burmese *régime*, were quite as unmanageable as the Kakhyens. It is not too much to hope, then, that the police which was so successful with the former will be equally so with the latter, when they are thoroughly made to comprehend that they will be fairly and generously dealt with, but at the same time taught that any attempt to put obstacles in our way will be sternly repressed. They are quite alive to the fact that their profits depend on the amount of traffic that passes through their country, and they will be only too glad to offer all facilities for trade if it be made worth their while. In short, they will learn the essential difference between certain and regular receipts in acknowledgment of services rendered, and the fitful and very irregular assets depending on "black-mail."

A more than ordinary interest is attached to these wild caterans, simply because they dominate the trade routes between Bhamo and Momein, the frontier town of Yunnan, which were sufficiently practicable in days of yore for the passage of the Chinese armies which overran and conquered Burma, as well as for large trading caravans. As it is well known that within comparatively recent times Bhamo was an *entrepot* of a very considerable trade between the south-western provinces of China and the Irrawaddy valley, the mercantile world, as well as Government officials, have been for some time most anxious that inquiry should be made as to the causes of its decline, and the probabilities or otherwise of its resuscitation. From the reports of two unsuccessful missions, under the leadership of Colonels Sladen and Browne respectively from Bhamo, as well as of other missions and independent travellers from the Chinese side, we learn that the trade collapse was undoubtedly due to the Panthay or Mahomedan revolution in Yunnan and its consequent anarchy, so pronounced that its complete recovery can only be anticipated in the distant future.

A PERSIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

UNDER a convention signed respectively by the Shah of Persia and an American of the name of Windston, formerly United States Minister at the Court of Teheran, a great railway project for the opening out of Persia is, a Russian paper says, about to be undertaken. Thus a main line is to be constructed between Teheran and the Persian Gulf. The direction of the line will be through Mohammerah, Ispahan, Yezd, and Shiraz, and the concessionaire has also the right to construct branch lines and feeders to various trade centres. According to the terms of the convention, the lands under the main and branch lines of 'The Perso-American Railway, have been made over gratis to the company, whose share of the profits is to be 8 per cent. on the capital invested, and any dividend over that time is to be divided between the Shah and the company in equal shares. The convention is to last for a period of 99 years, and during that term the company is to have the exclusive right to work all the wealth of the country, whether this be the forest growth, the olive gardens, minerals, or turquoise mines. How favourable for the company these conditions are can be seen from the fact that there exist in Persia the richest iron ores, viz., those in the Savalanorvi Mountains, 30 versts (20 miles) between Resht and Ardebil, in the province of Ghilan, where there are also untouched olive gardens. In Mazanderan, too, there are vast areas thickly overgrown with chinar trees, hazel nut bushes, oak trees, and other productive vegetable growths; whilst below the surface of the ground there are unworked copper ores and naphtha wells. Again, along the course of the Gurzan River, there are remarkable gardens and groves and also salt and sulphur beds. At Nishapur, near Meshed, there exist priceless turquoise beds, whilst of the mineral and vegetable wealth of Southern Persia, viz., Kurdistan, Tazistan, and other localities, nothing need be said, for it is a fact sufficiently well known to all. "According to the terms of the convention, the terminus of the railway must be at Teheran, where the work of construction is to begin; but the concessionaire can either carry the line direct to the Persian Gulf or begin the branches first. It is supposed, however, that he will first lay a line down towards Shah-Rud. Subzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, and as far as Sarakhs, and so by joining the Persian system on to the Russian Trans-Caspian military railway the work of construction will be facilitated through the increased supply of the requisite plant, &c. From the map which Mr. Windston has shown me it is evident that the 'Perso-American Railway' will have several directions from Teheran. Thus there will be the Teheran-Persian Gulf line, the Teheran-Resht, the Teheran-Meshed, the Teheran-Tabriz, and that to all these main lines there will be numerous small feeders leading from forests, mines, and trading centres. At present everything depends on the result of Mr. Windston's negotiations in St. Petersburgh, where he has gone to beg our Government to guarantee the safety of the line in case of disturbances arising in the country after the death of the present Shah. Mr. Windston makes this a *sine qua non*, because he knows well that the three last Shahs have only reached the Persian throne with the help of our Cossacks, and besides he, in common with every other foreigner, is afraid of the ultimate occupation of Persia by Russian troops. In this belief the Persians themselves live on account of the tremendous influence which Russia possesses in Persia, but all such believers forget that Russia has no need to increase the limit of her territory. The English maintain that Teheran is the goal of the Russians, an assertion which only shows how little they are acquainted with the ways of our diplomatists. The proposals made in St. Petersburgh are, as is well known, the following: A guarantee for the safety of his line on condition that the concessionaire first constructs the section between Resht and Meshed *via* Teheran, then the section from Teheran to the Persian Gulf, and that he purchase all his plant in Russia. To these proposals Mr. Windston has agreed, as he can cheaply float his materials down the Aral and the Volga to Resht and Krasnovodsk, and thence despatch them by railway to Khorassan.

FALL-OFF IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

IN the "Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom in each of the last Fifteen Years," which has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, is a most important table shewing the declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to various foreign countries and British Possessions in the 15 years included in the return. Between 1871 and 1885 such exports fell from 172,000,000, to 135,000,000, the principal falling-off being with the following countries:—

	1871.	1885.
Russia, Northern Ports	£25,205,000	£3,479,000
„ Southern Ports	1,378,000	712,000
Germany	27,434,000	16,415,000
Holland	14,104,000	8,878,000
France	18,205,000	14,978,000
Spanish West Indies	2,877,000	1,461,000
Egypt	7,038,000	3,481,000
United States	34,227,000	21,993,000
New Grenada	2,643,000	660,000
Brazil	6,274,000	5,348,000
Chili	2,010,000	1,404,000
Peru	2,159,000	704,000
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	6,628,000	5,187,000

In examining this list it will be seen that the greatest decline has taken place with Germany and the United States; Holland is less by £5,200,000; France shews a decrease of £3,300,000, and Egypt of 3½ millions; this evidently shewing that our warlike operations there did not lead to the extension of our markets.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.

THE *Daily Telegraph* writes:—The Indian revenues are in a difficult position. The fall in the value of silver has had a very serious effect on the financial position of the Indian Government. That all currency should have for its base some precious metal possessing intrinsic value has long been accepted as an axiom by all writers and statesmen excepting a few eccentric theorists. Whether a nation adopts a silver or a gold standard is of secondary importance. The great point is that the circulating medium should have at bottom a real instead of an artificial value. The difficulty arises when the transactions of an Empire or a State are based on two standards. England buys and sells in gold; India buys and sells in silver. As long as each keeps within its own boundaries all is right; but their intercourse is apt to be deranged when they deal with one another. The Indian Government finds silver cheap when it receives taxes and has to pay its officials; but when it has to pay its debt in gold it loses heavily. Where formerly it remitted to England ten rupees to pay a pound of debt or other home charge, it now has to remit fifteen. The salaries of all its officials in India are also reduced in the same proportion. For an Englishman serving in India is obliged, as a rule, to remit money home to support his children educated in England, and he loses seriously by the rate of exchange. In this way a large amount of individual embarrassment has been caused to men who are serving the Queen in our Eastern dominions. The new Royal Commission just issued is intended to inquire into this matter; and there can be no doubt that, if England were willing, America and the Latin States on the Continent would be only too happy to unite in some plan that might, without injury to general trade, arrest the decline in the value of silver all over the world. The Treasury Minute says: "If the Commission should come to the conclusion that the aforesaid changes in the values of the precious metals are causing permanent or important evils or inconveniences to any of the interests above referred to, it would be their duty then to inquire whether it is possible to suggest any remedies within the power of the Legislature or the Government, by itself or in concert with other Powers, which would be effectual in removing or palliating the evils or inconveniences thus caused without injustice to other interests, and without causing other evils or inconveniences equally great." This puts the case fairly enough, and any arrangement that would afford relief without tampering with the solid basis of our gold standard, and causing greater evils than those it professed to cure, would be welcome. In any event, the depreciation of the rupee and the fall in the value of silver will probably find a partial remedy from the free operation of natural causes long before the Royal Commission can conclude its inquiries. It is in this direction, and not in any return to the exploded heresies of Protection, that India my find a way out of her present fiscal perplexities.

The Morning Advertiser says:—The Government, deferring to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and to the representations of a large number of members of the House of Commons, have appointed another Royal Commission, whose duty it will be to inquire into "the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver." The work of the Commissioners will be heavy and tedious. If they prosecute their inquiries with thoroughness, they will have to devote much time to a subject of singular difficulty and intricacy, and they will do this with the conviction that even if they can suggest any remedies or palliations for the evils which admittedly have arisen, so far as the Indian Government and Indian civil and military servants are concerned, from the depreciation of silver, it will be as likely as not that in the pressure of more exciting topics their report will attract little attention from the public, and perhaps be pratically shelved as soon as presented. We are disposed to think, however, that under the circumstances the appointment of the Commission was a most judicious, if not an absolutely necessary proceeding, and our opinion in this respect will not be shaken even if the Royal Commission should only be able to report that its members are utterly incapable of arriving at any common conclusions. The difficulties of the Indian Government, the sufferings of its retired civil and military servants, the great addition of charges imposed upon the present civil and military servants who have to make remittances to England for the support of their families—their pay is calculated in rupees, and whereas a few years ago eleven rupees would purchase a pound sterling, fifteen or sixteen are now required for that purpose—render it, we think, imperative that some full inquiry should be made into the silver question, even although, as we fear, the result will be comparatively trifling. The labours of the Royal Commission are to be strictly limited to the question of the relation between the values of the precious metals; and much as we should like to see the question which for the inhabitants of the United Kingdom has the most pressing importance—that of the condition of the gold coins in circulation—examined into by financial authorities, we must allow that the members of the Gold and Silver Commission have an enormous amount of work prepared for them.

MILITANT MISSIONARIES IN BURMA.

A BOSTON (U.S.) journal, the *Helping Hand*, publishes a recent letter from an American missionary family in Burma, which contains the following strange picture of the mode of conducting "missions," which finds favour with some of these professors of Christianity. If the description is generally applicable to American missionaries in Burma and other parts of Asia, it is not to be wondered at if the work of evangelisation is not so rapid as could be desired:—"The letters from Burmah are full of the excitement caused by the dacoits. We quote from two or three of them, which will give some idea of the annoyance and interruption to work caused by their ravages. God grant that our missionaries may not only dwell safely, but may be quiet from fear of evil. Miss Phinney writes from Kemendine, April 11, 1886:—There seems to be neither peace nor safety anywhere, and we are living in a state of constant fear and anxiety. First it was a rumour that the dacoits were to attack Kemendine, but a guard was sent the threatened night and we were getting easy after that scare had passed, when we were informed of the plan of the Burmans generally to rise during their festival and kill all Christians, English and other foreigners, offering two rupees eight annas for every white head, and one rupee eight annas for a Kolah's. Even in our trouble we can't but laugh at the way they rate us, only a dollar a head! There is no doubt but that the Burmans have really planned this; even the English officials acknowledge the truth of the report, and in their slow fashion are preparing for it. They have at last placed twenty-five sepoys near here, and as many more farther off in the village. They, the native-Christians, and the other missionaries, all tell us that we are in the worst and most dangerous place; if there is any trouble it will be here, as this is noted for its bad characters. Mr. Rose says he doubts not there are five hundred right around who would be glad to kill us—cheerful! My brother has hired four Kolah men to watch the place at nights (sleeping and cooking in the compound daytimes), and Mr. Rose gave two of them spears. Mrs. D. and I have our revolvers, and we keep them close by, you may be sure. Mine is under my head ready loaded at night, and we all lay out our gowns, &c., when we retire, ready for flight. This morning when we went to Sunday school I left my revolver for Miss Stark: such a pity she has none, and my brother took his with him! It was funny to have the superintendent give out "Come, ye sinners," and reflect that he had a loaded revolver in his pocket ready for them. If we couldn't find something to laugh at, I don't know what would become of us; the constant feeling of danger threatened, of uncertainty as to the future, takes the heart out of everything, and combined with the heat, 100 deg. to 104 deg., makes systematic work almost impossible."

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Dist Judge, is placed on special duty in connection with the assessment of income tax from the forenoon of the 28th of Aug, 1886.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, Settlement Officer resumed charge of the Rawal Pindi Settlement on the forenoon of the 13th Sept 1886, on return from privilege leave of absence granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No, 476, dated the 23rd June 1886, relieving Lieut-Col R P Nisbet, CIE, who held charge of Rawal Pindi Settlement, in addition to his other duties, from the forenoon of the 27th July 1886.

Mr. A. Meredith, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of Punjab from the forenoon of the 18th of Sept 1886, vice Mr. W R Lawrence.

Mr. H. A. Anderson, Asst Commr, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 664-E, dated the 19th of July 1886, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Peshawar, from the forenoon of the 11th Sept 1886, vice Mr A. Christie.

Mr. M L Dames, Offg Divl and Sess Judge, Derajat Div, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ghazi Khan, from the afternoon of the 15th of Sept 1886, vice Lieut-Col T. J. C. Plowden, CIE, proceeding on leave.

The Rev R. A. Cumine, MA, Chaplain of Subathu, held charge of the Chaplaincy of Simla, temporarily from the 11th of Feb to the 4th of May 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. Smith, Depy Commr, resumed charge of the Delhi Dist on the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1886, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 737-E, dated 21st Aug 1886 relieving Mr. A. Meredith.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

HE the Govr of Bombay has been pleased in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the Hon. J. R. Naylor to be an Additional Member of H E's, Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, with effect from the 30th Aug 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from the date of being struck off duty, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Surgn J Lucas, MD, Indian Medical Service.

The services of Surgns S C Davidson and J W T Anderson, IMS, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs; Capt E D Newnham-Smith, SC, sub pro tem Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and Assist Political Supt, Savantvadi.

B B & C I R Vol Corps.—The following appointment is made:—To be Honorary Lieut Mr John Anderson.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo SC, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H D Merewether, 1st Battn Essex Regt, Offg Wing Offcr, 4th Bo Infy, 3rd June 1884.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo SC, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C H Pritchard, 2nd Battn R Lancaster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Regt, Bo Infy, 16th April 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the designation of the 7th Bo Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala) be altered to "7th Belooch Horse."

The promotion of Sub-Condr C Wigley, which was notified in G G O No 297 of 1886, is antedated to 8th Dec 1885, vice Fogg reduced:—Sergt and Sub-Condr (sub pro tem) F W Howard is confirmed in the latter grade from 14th June 1886 vice Keane, promoted to Conductor.

Lieut H B Warden, SC, Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, First Class, is allowed leave for ten days on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn G J Ward, IMD, and Major H B Abbott; SC.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capt H B Ternan, SC, and Surgn E W Young, IMD, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval:—Major J M Heath CMG, SC, 25th Aug 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L P Walsh, Assist Resident, Berbera, returned to duty on the 1st Sept 1886, before office hours.

Major F M Hunter, CB, CSI, First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days from such date after the 1st inst as he may avail himself of it.

Majors F M Hunter and C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast on the 1st Sept 1886.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W B Ferris to be sub pro tem Joint Administrator of Sangli, with effect from the 11th Aug 1886.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F S V Fitz-Gerald, on his return to duty, to act as Second Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders; Capt W P Kennedy, on Mr FitzGerald's return to duty, to be sub pro tem Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Lieut G E Hyde Cates, on Mr FitzGerald's return to duty, to act as Fourth Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col W. H. Wilson having returned to duty, the unexpired portion, viz., two days, 24th and 25th August, of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 2398, dated 13th May last, is cancelled.

Mr. F C Constable, Dist Govt Pleader, Karachi, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, is allowed an extension for fourteen days of the leave granted to him in Govt Notification No. 3495, dated 15th June 1886.

Mr. J E Penton is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Karachi Dist during the absence of Lieut-Col Simpson or till further orders.

Syad Nur-ud-Din Khan, Assist Collr in the Dist of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Thana.

Mr Abaji Lakshman, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon in the Nasik Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 1st to the 22nd July 1886, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Magte of the First Class in the district of Thana, is invested with the powers to call for records.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Batty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, and Mr. R. Courtenay to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. Unwin or till further orders.

Mr. T Moore, First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, was, in addition to his own duties in charge of the current duties of the Dist and Sessions Court, Sholapur-Bijapur, from the 24th July to the 1st Aug 1886, both days inclusive.

The Rt Hon the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

THE past week has been tame as far as business is concerned. There has been next to nothing doing in Exports since the date of our last report; and the trade in Imports has been most languid. The course of Exchange has, naturally, continued to be a subject of much importance; and, compared with our closing quotations for last mail, this evening's rates show an advance of ¼d. per rupee in Bank demand Bills, and of 9-32d. in three months' sight Credits; but the movement has taken the form of a steady rise rather than the erratic motion which lately prevailed, and which is so unsettling in respect of mercantile operations. Freights have been dull and drooping, as indeed might be expected from the present position of our export trade.

The state of the growing crops is, at this time of the year, a matter of paramount importance, as affecting the trade of our Port for the new season, as well as from fiscal and humanitarian consideraions in connection with the prosperity of the country generally. In former years a partial failure, or an excess, in the rainfall meant a reduced export trade, and a curtailed purchasing power in consumers of staple imports; but since we have become a large manufacturing centre the consequences of any failure in the crops are naturally more widespread, our local industry suffering from the restricted supply and consequent higher prices of the raw material, while, as in the former case, the scarcity and dearness of food lead to a slackness in the demand for the luxury of clothing from the ill-fed consumer.

Up to the departure of our last mail, the weather and crop reports from the districts had, with one or two slight exceptions, been of a most favourable character. As regards Cotton, specially, the crop was reported to be in an excellent condition, and the highest hopes were entertained regarding the ultimate result. During the past week, however, the absence of further rain in most of the Cotton-growing districts has caused a good deal of anxiety; and although another fall would at once remove all present cause for alarm, yet in one or two places, in the Omrawattee and Dhollerah districts, the plants are said to have already suffered from the continued draught. In the Bengal circle there is also said to be much need of rain.

Of course, unfavourable reports of this nature are always more or less exaggerated by native dealers, with the view of "bulling" the market; but fortunately the reliable telegraphic weather and crop reports, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, now save us from the consequences of the *Canards* launched by interested parties, and replace with great advantage the tardy and bald official reports on which we used to be dependent for reliable news.

Reuter's London Financial telegram to hand after the departure of last mail reported a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, and on Saturday there was another rise, bringing the price of this metal up to 44¼d. On Monday and Tuesday the upward movement continued, 44 7-16d. having been the rate wired on the latter day; but private telegrams called it 44⅜d. A rise of another eighth was telegraphed from London last evening, making the price 44⅝d. per oz.

An extra allotment of fifteen lakhs Council Telegraphic Transfers, on Calcutta, was advised last Friday at 1s. 5 1-32d.; and on Wednesday two lakhs on Bombay, and six and a half lakhs on Calcutta, were reported at 1s. 5 1-16d. to 1s. 5-3-32d. through the same medium: but private messages spoke of fourteen lakhs having been placed at the latter rate.

Rupee Securities which were quoted a week ago at 63⅝ for Four per cent., and 72 15-16 for Four-and-a-half, have advanced to 63¾ for the former, and 73⅛ for the latter. Sterling Loan advanced ¼ during the week, being quoted yesterday at 101. Consols and French Rentes stand as they did at 101 and 110 respectively.

In the London Produce markets Linseed was reported flat yesterday, Bombay to arrive 42s. per qr. Wheat was dull at 29s. per qr. for Hard Red to arrive, and 31s. for Club No 2. In Liverpool No. 1 Soft White was quoted at 6s. 7d., and No. 2 at 6s. 3d. per cental.

Advices from Liverpool during the week have shown a rather strong upward tendency. Mid-Uplands both on the spot and to arrive in all positions have advanced; while Surats are generally rather dearer, and New Broach for February-March shipment has changed hands at at 1-16d. to ⅛d. above previous rates. The sales for the week amount to 79,000 bales, of which 5,600 bales were Surats.

From New York also advices have indicated an upward tendency. Futures having advanced ten points during the week, say to 9·41, which was yesterday's quotation. Spot are 1-16 higher at 9 7-16. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the week have been 141,000 bales; and from the 1st September they now sum up 334,000 bales, against 383,000 bales for the corresponding period last year, and 369,000 bales in 1884.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but firm after last mail, and without much fluctuation in rates. On the following day the market was again firm owing to Friday's sale of Council Telegraphic Transfers which indicated a good demand for money for the East; but we continued quiet with hardly any variation in rates. At the beginning of the week a firmer tendency was again manifested, and rates advanced 1-32d. to 1-16d., Mercantile Paper being offered more freely than of late while the enquiry for Bank Bills seemed to get more limited as rates for buyers improved. On Tuesday the Banks were closed for general holiday, and when business was resumed yesterday our rates opened at 1-16d. higher than the previous closing ones, and the advance was well sustained at the highest quotations of the day. Calcutta rates have supported our own, and China has continued to draw on India rather freely. To-day we have had a quiet market. We opened firm at 1-16d. higher than yesterday, but there being a small supply of Mercantile Paper, the rate went down 1-32d. in Bank Bills, there was, as has been the case, recently very little enquiry, and rates would probably have been maintained, but Banks were buyers, to some extent, of other Banks' Bills, and thus the outside rate of 1s. 5-7-32d. for demand was lowered to 1s. 5-3-16d. Calcutta rates are the same as those at which we close.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rates of discount one per cent. to-day, but has this is greatly owing to the approaching Calcutta holidays, it has not affected our Exchange market. We close with rather a weak feeling both ready and forward, say at:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 3-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	1'832	"
Do.	6 "	1'851	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th September 1886	55,48,606
Silver received during the week	6,5,818
	62,34,424
New coin paid during the week	1,96,371
	60,38,053
Silver belonging to private individuals	97,402
	61,35,455
Last week	60,81,654

MONEY continues in good demand, but the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay showed no changes calling for special comment; and the Directors at their usual meeting did not "put on the screw," the rates of discount, therefore, remained unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet. Four per cent. has fluctuated somewhat, and closes at 97⅞, which is 1 16th lower than our quotations by last mail. Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102.

FREIGHTS have been dull, and in the continued scarcity of cargo rates are somewhat lower. The only fixtures we have heard of are the "Dunedin" (s), taken up for Havre at 21s. 6d. per ton, and the "County of Salop," which was fixed for U. K. or Continent, and put on the berth for London at 18s. 9d. for Seeds and Wheat, and 20s. for other cargo. We hear of some rates having been done for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 18s. 9d. to 19s. We quote for the mail:—

Liverpool	Ready	20. to 21s. 3d. Meast. & 17s. 6d. Wheat.
London	"	do. do. 20s. do.
Continent	Ready.	20s.
Open Charter	"	do.
Havre	"	do.
Dunkirk	"	do.
Antwerp	"	do.
Marseilles	"	do.
enoa	"	do.
leste and Venice	"	25s. at 2s. Exchange.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has again been very little doing in this staple during the past week. On last mail day some purchases were reported of Good New Omras at Rs. 178, of Good Jalgaum at Rs. 182, and of Good Khangaum at Rs. 185 per candy. There were also sellers of Good Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 213, but buyers would not pay the price. During the night, however, some contracts were made at Rs. 214, and on the following day sellers raised their pretensions, which put a stop to further business for the time. New Bengals have been in fair demand, but buyers and sellers have not been able to come together to a large extent, and latterly the reports of a want of rain in the districts has made dealers very chary of selling, the same remark applies to dealers in Omrawattee varieties. It was reported at the beginning of the week that a considerable business had been done by one firm in Good Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy.

Late this afternoon there are reports in the bazaar that rain had fallen at Broach, Dhollerah, and Omrawuttee; but we have not heard that these reports have been officially confirmed yet. The only certain intelligence is of rain in the Central Provinces.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 169 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 162 =	3⅝d.
Do. Good	do.	" 156 =	3½d.
Omra Good	do.	" 184 =	4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 176 =	3 29-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	" 192 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	" 186 =	4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	" 197 =	4 5 16d.
Westerns, Good	do.	" 183 =	4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 172 =	3 13-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.	" 174 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 165 =	3 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 160 =	3 19-32d.
Omra do.	March	" 181 =	4 1-32d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	" 186 =	4¼d.
Broach do.	do.	" 216 =	4¾d.
Bhownugger Good,	April	" 187 =	4 5-32d.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A large business was done towards the close of last week in Ahmedabad Pessy, New Crop, April-May delivery at Rs. 4-0-0 per cwt; but the demand soon subsided. Some small contracts in White Delhi for October, at Rs. 3-14-6, and of Ekdani (91 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt. were also reported. The market afterwards became firmer and a small lot of Delhi No. 1, October delivery, was sold at Rs. 3-15-0 per cwt. Latterly this feeling has increased, and in consequence of the draught in the districts sellers of New Delhi for April-May delivery have been trying to buy back their contracts at Rs. 4-4-6. A timely fall of rain, however, would soon bring out sellers again as was the case under similar circumstances this time last year. Some contracts were made last week in New Delhi. Rapeseed, April-May delivery, at Rs. 5 per cwt., and a small lot was afterwards placed at an advance of one anna per cwt. Sellers of Brown Delhi Rapeseed have been endeavouring to cancel their contracts at Rs. 5-3-6.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886	1885	1884
Wheat—For eight days	211,564	374,323	124,259
" Since 1st Jan.	10,899,120	8,719,914	6,326,376
Linseed—For eight days	25,349	57,139	37,445
" Since 1st Jan.	3,430,701	4,044,430	3,729,121
Rapeseed—For eight days	6,066	6,289	14,855
" Since 1st Jan.	1,115,129	1,417,561	953,698
Gingelly Seed—For eight days.	11,383	1,770	94
" Since 1st Jan.	936,240	999,653	792,098

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For eight days	6,142	3,316	4,271
Since 1st January	1,391,645	989,208	1,534,937
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For eight days	2,912	2,066	850
Since 1st January	952,332	675,461	1,132,223
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For eight days	724	815	1,007
Since 1st January	47,322	54,607	90,595

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS and YARNS.—There is very little doing, and prices generally must be taken as rather lower. The off-take for the week has been about 2,400 packages of Goods. The demand for up-country is very slack and is not likely to show any improvement at present, as the interior markets are heavily supplied with Goods, especially Shirtings. The rise in Exchange makes buyers look for lower rates. *Bleached*, *Coloured*, and *Dyed* Goods are all dull and difficult to move. There is very little doing in Imported *Yarns*, and the market is very quiet at nominally unchanged rates.

Local made Goods are said to be steady, and in fair demand. Yarns are reported to be in more enquiry at our quotations, which are as follows:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As. cents,
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7·25	to 7·50
"	29	24	6	...	7·25	" 7·50
"	44	24	8	...	7	" 7·25
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	" 7·25
"	39	36	9	...	7	" 7·25
"	44	36	10	...	7	" 7·15
Domestics	27	72	14	...	7	" 7·25
"	32	72	19	...	7	
"	39	72	24	...	7	
"	44	72	27	...	6·75	" 7·15
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	" 7·15
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7·25	" 7·50
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	...	7·50	
"	32	8	1½	...	7·50	
" R. B.	45	10	3	...	8	
Dorias	24	30	7	...		

		Mule.		Water.
Twist	No. 6s	... 5 3-16	...	...
"	" 8s	... 5 1-16	...	...
"	" 10s	... 5½ to 6	...	...
"	" 16s	... 5½ " 6	...	...
"	" 20s	... 6½ " 6 11-16	...	6½ to 6¾
"	" 24s	... 6¾ " 6¾	...	6¾ " 6¾
"	" 30s	... 7¼ " 7⅜	...	7⅜ " 7½

METALS.—Copper Braziers is quoted As. 4 lower; and *Yellow Metal* has declined to the same extent, the market for both being called quiet. *Iron* is unchanged in value and very quiet.

COALS.—The only sale reported during the week is a cargo of Australian Wallsend Coal for September shipment per sailing vessel at Rs. 12-8 per ton. We quote:—

Davison's West Hartley, October-November shipment Rs. 15-4 sellers, Rs. 15 buyers.

Cardiff, October-November shipment Rs. 15-4 sellers, Rs. 15 buyers.

The Stock of Coal on the Bunder is reduced to about 40,000 tons.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal doing in this market, especially in Mill and Press shares, during the past week and a number of concerns advanced considerably in value. Latterly less favourable news regarding the growing Cotton Crops has led to something of a reaction, and rates have in several instances shown a downward tendency. We may note at closing the following alterations compared with the prices ruling on last Mail day. The Connaught, Jewraj Balloo, Khato Mukenjee, Mahalakshmi, and Ripon Mills show an advance of Rs. 5 each; Oriental, of Rs. 7; Maneckjee Petit of Rs. 17½; and Indian Manufacturing of Rs. 55 per share. Central India Spinning and Weaving, Bombay Cotton Press; and Clydesdale dying, are Rs. 5 each lower and Mofussil shares are Rs. 2½ down. In Miscellaneous Companies we note an advance of Rs. 7½ in Kemp and Co.; of Rs. 3 in Badham Pile; and of Rs. 2 in the Cash Bazaar shares. On the other hand Barton and Co., and Marcks and Co., have declined Rs. 2 each; and Bombay-Burmah Trading Company 3rd Issue are quoted Rs. 10 lower.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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" " " Overland Summary,
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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any straggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkan, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Age of Science—The Simla Season.
5 6 TELEGRAMS.
6-7 Return of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India.
8 An Italian Savant's Tour in India.—III.
9 Bombay Reforms—II.—Jottings from Poona.
10 MILITARY—The Indian Volunteer Rifle Association—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Viceroy's Tour—Death of Miss Portman.
A New Member of Council—A Novel Application—The Native Papers—SPORTING—Poona Races, 1886—Cricket.
11-12
13 Adulteration of Food—CORRESPONDENCE: Military Politicals—The Rajkot Incident.
14 Hints for the Finance Committee—Government Resolutions—Trees and Agriculture—The Landing of the Duke of Connaught—The Goanese and the Recent Concordat.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Trade of India—Burma After the Conque t.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Deccan College—Education in Burma.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Russia and Constantinople—An Indian Classic.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Port Administration at Calcutta and at Aden—England's New Departure in Egypt.
19 The Railway Accident in the Bolan—The Training of Cavalry Horses—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA.
20 MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders—The Commander-in-Chief's Orders.
21 Bombay Government Orders—Commercial Intelligence
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—September 16, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of Captain T S Boileau, 44th Ghurkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.
DE SILVA—September 29, at Nusserabad, the wife of James G De Silva, of a son.
HARMAN—Sept mber 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr J M Harman, Executive Engineer, Madras State Ry Survey, of a daughter.
MURRAY—September 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon R D Murray, of a son.
NICHOLSON—September 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of Kenneth McAlphine Nicholson, Oudh Commission, of a son.

DEATHS.

SPURLING—September 24, at Hospet, Martha Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of Francis Spurling, of the Madras Survey, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

THE announcement which M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, made in the Parliament yesterday, gives a new and very important turn to affairs in South-Eastern Europe. The Hungarian Parliament, he declared, will not allow either a foreign protectorate or a foreign occupation of Bulgaria. What Hungary thinks to-day upon this question Austria will think to-morrow, if indeed Austria has not already made up her mind that the course upon which Count Kalnoky is leading her is opposed to the interests of the Dual Empire. For some days past the Viennese Press has been declaiming against the undue dependence of Count Kalnoky's policy upon the caprice of Prince Bismarck. We do not know how far or how soon Austrian statesmen will be responsive to public opinion. But it is not likely that the Austrian Chancellor will be as defiant of the sentiment that prevails around him as Prince Bismarck habitually is, and the fact that M. Tisza has been permitted to make at Buda Pesth a declaration so little in harmony with the later tendencies of the Triple Alliance seems to indicate that the point has been reached at which Russia can no longer look very confidently for the countenance of both her partners. Hungarian sympathy with Prince Alexander has from the first been strong; added to this there is the traditional antipathy of the Magyar race to Sclavonic advancement in South-Eastern Europe. Hungary, if her people are resolved to make themselves heard, may do much to put an end to the apparent indifference of the Austrian Chancellor to the workings of Russian policy in Bulgaria. We should almost interpret M. Tisza's declaration, indeed, as a premonitary sign of a change of policy in Austria-Hungary, exhibited with the concurrence of Count Kalnoky, and with a desire to warn Russia that she has gone far enough. The cynical indifference of Berlin and Vienna to the fate of Prince Alexander almost forbids it is true a hope of repentance in either capital. But events are moving fast, and the further the Czar and his agents go the more brutally lawless are their proceedings. General Kaulbars' attempt to discredit the Regency in Bulgaria, and his repetition of the demand for the release of the men who kidnapped the Prince, will make no one think better of the part that Russia is taking in the business. Had General Kaulbars been chosen for no other purpose than to bring about civil war and anarchy on the country he could not have done better. He has already approved himself an adept in the arts of provocation, and if he has been sent to Bulgaria by the Czar in order to promote disorder and to make a pretext for intervention he is certainly doing his work well.

WE publish in another column the text of the despatches from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, setting forth, in answer to Lord Kimberley's invitation, the cost of the annual journey of the Government to Simla and of its return to Calcutta. Calcutta, though it has strong opinions on the question, has not yet formally pronounced upon the bill of charges, but we suspect that it will find in them little that will add real weight to its protest against the official preference for the coolness of the mountain side over the heat of malarial levels. The statement, as printed, is neither detailed nor complete. It relates to the year 1879-80, and those succeeding it until 1883-84 inclusive. And, if Calcutta will accept the statement as a full and true record of the outlay which the Government make for the sake of health and efficiency, and will be content to look upon the question mainly as one of expenditure, it will find in these papers little to add to the strength of the pleadings of the famous meeting of Babus and others last May. For on the face of it the evil, so far as it is a financial evil, is not a growing but a decidedly decreasing one. Seven years ago, for example, the nett cost of the exodus—including personal travelling charges, and charges for the transit of records—came to just three and a half lakhs. In the succeeding year it rose, for some reason that is not explained, to Rs. 4,91,000. Then it fell to Rs. 4,16,000, rising in the next year to four and a half lakhs, only to fall in 1883-84, the last year for which there is a return, to just over three lakhs and three-quarters. Unless there has in the intervening two years been a considerable increase in the charges of these tours, the outlay stands to-day at practically the same figure as six years ago. The Government have always claimed, however, that much of the expenditure is nominal, inasmuch as it goes into the coffers of the State railways, and of the postal and telegraph departments. Thus they contend that of the personal travelling expenses about five-sevenths, and of the cost of transit of records about four-fifths, are returned to the State, being paid to State railways. The charges quoted above are therefore nett charges, or what the Government, in accordance with a scale of their own, have determined to regard as nett. But for the deductions thus made the return would have stood at Rs. 6,41,000 in 1879-80, and at Rs. 8,09,000, Rs. 7,31,000, Rs. 8,00,000, and Rs. 7,24,000 in the succeeding years respectively. It seems to us, however, that these deductions have been too readily made. Money which comes back to the Government in railway fares and telegraph charges must not be taken, as they seem disposed to take it, as a free return of hard cash. Even if they are assumed to be railway proprietors, paying out with one hand money that is returned to them with another, it cannot be admitted that the sum returned is equivalent to that which is paid out. Railway accommodation, even on Government lines and for Government servants, is not provided for nothing, and the State as a matter of fact has to pay for the accommodation placed at the disposal of its servants, as it has to pay for that which it provides for the public. We must not therefore make too much of the distinctions drawn between the gross and the nett charges for the journey to and from Simla.

Taking the higher estimate, however, it seems that eight lakhs is the maximum outlay upon the journey to Simla and back, and that in a period of five years there has been no substantial increase in the expenditure. If therefore we are concerned with an evil it is by no means a growing evil, and that fact alone deprives the agitators of one of the most useful arguments which can be put into a reformer's hands. The clamour of objectors may grow—though we doubt whether there has been any great growth even here—but the institution which they denounce looms no larger upon the views of people who see it as it is, and not as their fancies depict it to be, than it did five years ago. We by no means accept the Government excuse that much of the money is not really expended, but that it comes back again to them sixteen annas to the rupee. It will be much better to accept the gross outlay as a truer statement of the cost of government from the centre where government can be made most efficient, and so regarding it the question is, "is the game worth the candle?" Calcutta, which is notoriously partial in this matter, and is notoriously injudicious in its judgments upon many other matters, says it is not. Upon this point the good sense of the rest of India will join issue with Calcutta. There must, we admit, be some amount of begging the question on both sides in a controversy of this kind. The assumption of Calcutta is that the work of Government can be as well carried on at a malarial level, in a temperature of 95 in the shade, as on the mountain height in a temperature of 75. This once granted, the outlay would be wasteful were it in as many rupees only as it is in lakhs. But the premise by no means commends itself to universal acceptance, as it has by no means commended itself to experienced official acceptance. Surely if perpetual government from the plains were as easy a thing as we are asked to believe that it is, we should not be entirely dependent upon irresponsible authority for testimony in its favour. Surely some Viceroy, fresh from England and free from the trammels of customary compliance, strong in body and strong in mind, would some day be found playing, or trying to play, the stoic's part, and exhibiting to the world how a brave man can scorn fashion, put to shame the weakness of his councillors, and show a whole governing class how to endure hardness.

The heroic Governor-General has yet to come. He will come with the heroic age, when it returns, and if young Bengal can soon hasten it, by all means let it do so. Meantime we have to do with Viceroys and Members of Council and heads of Departments to whom Calcutta in summer is scarcely less tolerable than is the bare thought of Simla in winter to the Babu, and when they say that they can work better on the hills than on the plains, we prefer to leave it to the confidence of Calcutta to contradict them. If any advantage is derived from the so-called exodus in the shape of increased efficiency in government, we are not paying too dearly for it even at the gross estimates given in the returns published elsewhere. The seven or eight lakhs a year therein set forth must count as elements in the cost of Government, in much the same way as the cost of a medical service for keeping in health the employés of Government must be so regarded. If there is any way by which it can be reduced without detriment to the public service, by all means let it be reduced. We may trust the Finance Committee, who have had this question in their hands, to deal with it in a reasonable way. It is more a matter of detail than of principle, and as a matter of detail it may fairly be left to them. We might put an end to the exodus to-morrow without any real assurance that the Imperial treasury would save the seven or eight lakhs which it is supposed to cost. All men are not alike, and what would be the advantage if, in the languor of Barrackpore or the summer heat of Calcutta, a Viceroy or a responsible departmental chief were to fall below working point, become negligent in spite of himself, and in the negligence of mere fatigue to pass a blunder costing lakhs upon lakh to the State? Accidents happen everywhere, even when climatic conditions should conduce to watchfulness and energy. But where is the economy of increasing the chances of error by surrounding the chiefs of the State by physical conditions conducive to carelessness? The machinery of the State is delicate enough. Who will seriously urge that so sensitive a mechanism should be unnecessarily put to a test by being kept in an atmosphere inimical to its accurate and regular working?

THE Chamber of Commerce, when it animadverted into its recent memorandum on public expenditure, against the waste of money involved in the preparation and publication of useless reports, could not have had in view such an eminently instructive compilation as the annual report on the trade and navigation returns of Aden. The review of the trade of that interesting commercial centre in 1885-86 has just been published, and though some economy might probably have been effected by compressing the mass of detailed statistics that encumber it, there is ample justification for its publication in the large amount of interesting and suggestive information that it contains. The year under review was a prosperous one, the total value of the inland and sea-borne trade, exclusive of stores and treasure on Government account, having increased to the extent of twelve per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months. It is somewhat suggestive, however, that while a considerable improvement is shown in nearly every important branch of trade, a falling off is reported in the imports of piece-goods from India. Several causes have been at work to effect this decline. In part it is attributable to the direct shipments of Indian grey from Bombay to Hodeida, and also to the preference shown by the natives for American grey cotton piece-goods over those manufactured in India. The preference is not confined to Aden alone, but extends to the various ports of Arabia trading with Aden, and to the East Coast of Africa. American piece-goods have the reputation of being of better quality and of not being sized to the same extent as are those manufactured in India. At present the trade in Indian piece-goods is nearly double that in the American article, but on the other hand, while the former is decreasing the latter is increasing. This is a fact of peculiar significance to Bombay millowners, who have evidently still something to learn from their American competitors if they wish to retain command of the trade in piece-goods in Arabia and the East African coast. Another interesting fact brought to light is that there has been an increase in the quantity but a decrease in the value of the cotton twist and yarn imported. This, we are told, resulted from Bombay manufactured twist being forced on the market at a time when there was no demand for it, with the hope that better prices than ruled elsewhere might be obtained. The lion's share of the import trade is of course carried on with Bombay, the total value exceeding fifty-seven lakhs, and it is satisfactory to find that it is steadily growing. The fact that the import trade with Karachi have more than doubled in the twelve months is full of good augury to those who believe that a great and glorious future is in store for that "spoilt child of the Government," but they will find little comfort in the fact that the export trade to Karachi has dwindled from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20! A considerable impetus has been given to the trade with the various ports on the North-East African coast. The presence of the Italians at Massowah has acted as a stimulus to the trade with Abyssinia, and an appreciable increase is reported in some of the principal commodities imported. The fact that the tonnage of the shipping has increased by considerably over 100,000 tons also goes to show the growing importance of Aden as a centre for the trade of East Africa and Arabia. This increase is partly attributable to the removal of quarantine against arrivals from India and China, 82 more steamers having visited the port than in 1884-85. There was an increase of seventy, it appears, in the number of steamers calling at Perim for coal over the preceding year. Notwithstanding the coal companies paying all the port expenses of steamers which called at Aden for fuel, no improvement is reported in that branch of trade during the year. It is supposed that this is largely due to the low freights which have ruled, obliging shipowners to utilise all their bunker and some of their cargo space for the storage of coal for the voyage out to the East and even back to Port Said. Some of the steamers, it appears, now take Indian coal at Bombay, and, according to the report under review, it answers fairly well when mixed with a small proportion of Welsh coal. Australian coal is also largely consumed, and we are told that owing to its very small cost, it is often carried in sufficient quantities to take steamers from New South Wales to Port Said.

OLD BOMBAY (1821).

THE most interesting event to be found in the *Courier* of 1821 is the farewell banquet given to Sir John Malcolm in the end of the year. This eminent soldier and diplomatist was then at the climax of his career. He had seen thirty-seven years' service in India, and had by his literary, political, and military talents won himself a great name. Thus when at the age of fifty-two he was about to leave India, as was generally supposed, never to return, Bombay gladly undertook the task of giving him a hearty farewell. Great preparations were made to secure that the entertainment should be worthy of the occasion. On November 7th a deputation, representing the society of the Presidency, waited upon Sir John Malcolm with a request that he would permit his friends and the settlement at large to manifest the high sense they entertained of his distinguished services, and begged that he would fix on a day for a public entertainment being given to him previous to his departure to his native country. He expressed the gratification he experienced at this proof of the good opinion of a society with which he had been so long acquainted, and fixed on the 29th of the month as a suitable day for the entertainment. Accordingly, preparations were soon in full swing to arrange for a public dinner, a ball, and a supper on that date. As the Government House in the Fort, which is now the Government Printing Press, was unoccupied, it was readily placed at the disposal of the stewards nominated by the subscribers to the fund. It was arranged accordingly that the public dinner should be held in this building, while a temporary edifice was erected on the Esplanade for the ball and supper. The Bombay dinner hour was very much earlier in the beginning of the century than it is now, and soon after six o'clock nearly two hundred gentlemen sat down to the sumptuous dinner laid out for them in the Government House. Mr. Warden, who had been elected by the stewards to be president of the entertainment, was supported on the right by Sir John Malcolm, the Honourable the Governor (Mountstuart Elphinstone), and the Superintendent of the Marine, one of the stewards, and on his left by David Malcolm, Esq., His Excellency the Conde de Rio Pardo, the Portuguese Governor-General, and J. R. Steuart, Esq., another of the stewards. The other stewards were placed at intervals where they might ensure the most regular and brisk circulation of the bottle and attend to the guests. But such were the manners and customs of the time, that there was really more fear of the bottle being too briskly circulated, than of its being neglected. When the cloth was removed, the president, before proceeding to the toasts of the evening, found it advisable to inculcate moderation on the assembled guests. A considerable degree of apprehension was, he said, entertained by their female friends that the zest which the bumpers would derive from the toasts of the evening, would render a great majority of the meeting very unfit to appear in their presence. He therefore hoped that "every individual present would not only manifest the respect that was due to the hospitable roof under which they were assembled, and to the claims of the amiable circle with which they would shortly be associated, but afford also the most decisive proof how ill-founded these apprehensions were." We are told that this broad hint to sobriety was not resented by the company. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Warden rose to propose the health of Sir John Malcolm. He could not be expected, he said, to enter into an elaborate detail of the military and political life of Sir John Malcolm from the date of his landing at Fort St. George, a whiteheaded laddie of fifteen, through the intermediate links of that splendid chain of services which had ultimately been crowned with the highest military honour that could be conferred on him by his Sovereign, the investiture of which they had recently had the gratification of witnessing in Bombay. However, he made a long and spirited eulogium at the close of which the health of Sir J. Malcolm was drunk "with the most rapturous enthusiasm." Sir John Malcolm replied with feeling. His speech showed plainly that he intended to retire from public life. "The time," he said, "that you have chosen to do me this great honour is to me most flattering. When my work is done, you have stepped forward to say to all the world 'we approve.' I go to my native country with a hope of realising the dream of the poet. I look forward with an anxious expectation to be able to crown 'a life of labour with an age of ease.'" Perhaps it would have been better for his reputation, if he had kept this resolution, and not returned to be Governor of Bombay six years later. However, even in his speech he gave a hint that circumstances might compel him to return to public life, when he told the assembled company that, if even in the decline of life his country should require his services again, he would not refuse to obey the call of duty.

After everybody's health had been drunk, including that of the Conde de Rio Pardo, who replied in French, the party proceeded at ten o'clock to the Esplanade. They entered the ball room through a triumphal arch, brilliantly illuminated by seven thousand variegated lamps, and surmounted by a transparency representing Sir John Malcolm's arms. For the design and execution of this part of the fabric, we are informed, the Settlement was indebted to the kindness of a professional gentleman, whose genuine taste was about to be displayed in the construction of a more durable monument of national grandeur. The gentleman referred to we may conjecture to be Colonel Thomas Cowper, in accordance with whose designs the construction of our present Town Hall was commenced in 1831. The arrangement and decorations of the interior executed by "that well-known and respectable Hindoo, Bincoba Sadasew Naique," under the directions of the committee, were very impressive. We read of a painted group in the centre, which with longitudinal compartments of foliage surrounded by a richly coloured border at a small distance within the bases of the columns, agreeably defined the space set apart for dancing, and of low sofas and ottomans with drapery and ornaments of rich workmanship skirting it on each side. "The colour of the walls being rose and the columns and ceiling a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAURITIUS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Sir Hercules Robinson is going to Mauritius in order to settle the disputes which have arisen there between Sir J. Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

THE CLAMOUR OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

The French Press continue to clamour against the occupation of Egypt by the British becoming permanent.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN INSTITUTE.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 29.

The Canadian Government has promised a vote of $30,000 towards the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute.

A MANIFESTO FROM GENERAL KAULBARS.

SOFIA, SEPT. 29.

General Kaulbars has issued a Manifesto, in the form of a circular from the Russian Consul, in which the Russian Commissary urges the Bulgarians to trust to the Czar and not to the Regency, and repeats the demands of the Russian Government with regard to the assembling the Great National Assembly for the election of a Prince, as well as for the release of the plotters. He strongly denounces the Regency, who have refused to entertain the Russian demands.

INDIGNATION OF THE BULGARIANS.

The Bulgarians are filled with indignation at General Kaulbars' mode of hectoring them.

HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 30.

M. Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has declared that the Hungarian Parliament will not allow any foreign Protectorate or occupation of Bulgaria.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The state of Upper Burma during the week ending the 26th September, reports Mandalay town to be very quiet. Bhamo, Ava, Kyoukse, Pagan, and Myingyan districts are also generally quiet.

In the Mandalay district some Shan raids from the hills have occurred. Precautionary measures have been taken against the rumoured designs of Wunthe Saubwa on the Katha border in the Yen district. Expeditions to the northern tracts have proved very successful. Mintha Moung Hmat has been forced to retreat, his force having suffered from severe losses. That portion of the district in which a new post has been established, is now quiet.

Five leading men in the southern part of the district have tendered their submission in Sagaing. Measures are being taken against Hla Oo and Min Oo's gangs.

In Pegan the villagers were beaten off by the dacoits in Yamethin; and the troops repulsed Kyimyindaigh's force in Ningyan. Considerable ganga have collected to the east of the Sinthe and Sittang rivers on the 11th. A body of 200 dacoits attacked Ningyan, but were driven off with the loss of 5 killed.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Rent Bill was taken into consideration. After some discussion, the Bill was subsequently passed.

In moving for the consideration of the report, the Hon. Mr. Quinton described the course which the Bill had taken since it had been referred to a Select Committee. He explained some of the more important changes recommended by the Committee.

Rana Shankar Baksh, representative of the Talookdars, addressed the Council at some length in the vernacular, his speech being translated by Mr. Harvey James. He acknowledged that the difficulties which had attended the initiation of the Bill had been successfully removed. He reminded the Council that, with certain exceptions, the two main principles had been accepted by the Talookdars. Rana Shankar Baksh subsequently proposed several amendments, which were opposed and lost.

On the motion that the Bill do pass, the Council was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. Quinton, Sir A. Colvin and the Hon. Mr. Ilbert. The measure, they said, had been thoroughly, carefully and anxiously considered in all its details by the Governments of India and the North-West Provinces, and in conference with the land-owners of Oudh and their representatives, who had been afforded every opportunity for a fair and impartial hearing. A tribute was paid to the moderate and reasonable spirit with which the Rana Shankar Baksh, the Talookdars' representative, had approached and dealt with the subject of the Bill, which it was hoped would effect a reasonable, equitable and durable settlement of the various issues raised.

The Viceroy closed the discussion by expressing similar views, and congratulated the Council on the success which had attended the inception, discussion and elaboration of the measure. His Excellency remarked that with his experience in land legislation, he had never taken part in any measure affecting such momentous interests, and in which such a laudable spirit of conciliation and moderation had been exhibited as in the present instance, and His Excellency especially congratulated Rana Shankar Baksh on the manner in which he had brought to the notice of himself and his colleagues the views of himself and the Talookdars, and the successful and remarkable degree in which he had vindicated their interests.

A number of Talookdars and others were present during the discussion.

The Council then adjourned to the 21st October.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

To-night their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught fulfilled their first public engagement since returning to India, by presiding over the prize distribution to the students of the Female Training College and Primary Girls' Schools of Poona. The girls sang a special Marathi welcome to the Duchess, who afterwards gave away the awards.

H. E. the Governor, in thanking the Duchess, assured her Highness that she was specially welcomed back by the women of India, as these knew that the august sanction given recently by the Queen-Empress to the Female Medical Aid movement was largely attributable to the influence exercised by her Highness in representing to her Majesty the needs of Indian women. The Duchess, by acquiring the native languages, had been able to communicate with the Indian ladies and learn from their own lips what they wanted of their Sovereign. Military education had taught Germany that organization was only made perfect through the complete mastery of detail, and that through education was eliminated the risk which attended on ceaseless application of thought to a solution of complex problems of modern society. This lesson he commended to the students of the institution, and through them to the women of India.

The Duke, in replying for the Duchess, said that she indeed took a deep interest in all matters connected with women in India. It [illegible] a great gratification to the Queen and to [illegible]ess to think that efforts had already [illegible] to give the latter the necessary [illegible] They hoped the result might be [illegible]th success.

[illegible]UKE AND DUCHESS AT THE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

[illegible]eaving the Soldiers' Institute for the [illegible]ow, an alarming accident occurred to the [illegible]containing Major and Mrs. Hannay, who [illegible] attendance on their Royal Highnesses [illegible]ke and Duchess of Connaught, which was [illegible]g H. E. the Governor's conveyance, when [illegible]rses bolted with fright, and dashed into one [illegible]o three steam rollers standing beside the [illegible]. Major Hannay and his wife jumped out unhurt, just before the collision, which smashed the carriage. The terrified pair of horses were secured with great difficulty. H. E. the Governor and the Duke of Connaught alighted, and the whole procession halted until Major and Mrs. Hannay rejoined the party. The accident having detained the cavalcade, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess arrived late at the Horse Show. The jumping and driving competitions were decided in their presence, the Maharaja of Jodhpure's teams carrying all before them. The Duchess distributed a few prizes, when darkness prevented any further ceremony.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 30.

The Htee has been removed from the Hoothoedawgyee pagoda below Mandalay Hill; it was adorned with gold and silver bells, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, valued at two lakhs of rupees. This is probably a great exaggeration.

Six sepoys and eight Burmans have been arrested; it is supposed they were implicated in the outrage on M. Garongaze against Kenlaygyee for annexing his timber during the flood. The defendant got off with a fine of Rs. 250.

Some of Boh Shoay's band fired a volley into Major Clement's camp at Taingdah, about six o'clock on Monday evening, without hitting any one.

SIMLA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

THE GRAND ANNUAL—
Capt Wincher's Half-Caste, 1; Mr. Pollard's Columbine, 2; and Capt. Scott's Shamrock, 3.

THE LILLIPUTS—
Capt Bruce's Boxer, 1; Mr. Pollard's Peter 2; and Capt Pitcher's Lurette, 3.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE—
Mr. Pollard's Gold Mohur, 1: Lord H. Russell's Elf, 2; and Capt Gordon's Billet Doux, 3.

THE PONY DERBY.
Capt. Dalbiac's Blood, 1; Lord H. Russell's Myrtle, 2; and Lord W. Beresford's Little Nell, 3.

THE MEDIUM STAKES—
Capt. Dalbiac's Aucona, 1; Lord W. Beresford's Pilsener, 2; and Lord H. Russell's Katinka, 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats hardening tendency.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been very firm but not large business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ " "	73¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44 5-8

THE Hon. J. R. Naylor has been appointed to succeed the Hon. F. L. Latham as member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

CAPTAIN E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Assistant Political Superintendent, Savantwadi, has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs.

MR. H. BATTY has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, and Mr. R. Courtenay in a similar capacity at Ratnagherry, during the absence of Mr. Unwin.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S.I., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate up to the 31st January.

EXTENSION of leave on medical certificate for three months has been granted to Mr. E. McCullum.

H. E. THE COMMENDER-IN-CHIEF, with Lady Roberts, will leave Simla on his first winter tour this afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Collett, Officiating Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-Major Taylor, and Major Ian Hamilton, A.D.C., who will act as Military Secretary. It is probable that the Adjutant-General and the rest of the Head-Quarters Staff will join His Excellency at Umballa on the 23rd of November.

LADY HELEN BLACKWOOD and the Hon'ble Miss Thynne will accompany Lady Roberts to England in November, Lady Helen, it is hoped, eventually to return.

DR. FRANKLIN, whose five years' term as Civil Surgeon of Simla will expire in the spring, accompanies Sir Charles Aitchison on his winter tour through the Punjab, and eventually takes up the Civil Surgeonship of Jubbulpore. Surgeon Major Hooper, of Benares, will probably succeed Dr. Franklin at Simla.

MAJOR E. L. DURAND, of the Boundary Commission, who is not in very good health, has been invited by the Russians to return to Europe *viâ* Merv and Askabad, and has started by boat with M. Lessar for Charjui, whence he crosses to Merv and so by rail to the Caspian. "The Russians," remarks an up-country paper, "have been so jealous hitherto of the privacy of all their affairs along the trans-Caspian line that this civility to a British officer is as unexpected as it is gratifying."

IT is understood that Sir Charles Aitchison will eventually succeed Sir Steuart Bayley in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Charles Aitchison will take six months' leave from the 4th of April next, the date of the termination of his Lieutenant-Governorship, before joining the Council.

THE Duke of Connaught has been invited to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College at Lahore, in November.

IT is probable that Mr. Westland will remain with the Finance Committee until the arrival of the Financial Minister in Calcutta in November.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore on his first winter tour on the 16th of November, returning there on the 14th of January. In the course of it he will visit the Amritsar, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Jhang, and Gujranwalla districts, and devote considerable attention to canal operations by the way.

EIGHT of the chief Talukdars met Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Ilbert, and Mr. Quinton at Simla the other day to discuss the Oudh Rent Bill for the last time. A few trifling alterations in details, not, however, affecting the principle of the measure, will probably result.

THE British troops in the 1st Army Corps for service on the North-West Frontier will be the first in India to receive the Martini-Enfield rifle.

IN an article on the incidence of the income tax, the *Indian Daily News* says:—"It is said that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of Bombay, collected the tax so admirably, that people almost regretted that it was not doubled, so as to enhance the pleasure of paying it. But then," it adds disconsolately, "all collectors are not Framjee's, nor all people Bombayites."

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending Sept. 28:—"Slight rain in the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, but none in Gujerat. More rain urgently wanted almost everywhere. Standing crops still in good condition generally, but in some districts crops are withering from want of rain. Fever in parts of nine, cattle-disease in parts of twelve, and small-pox in parts of two districts."

THE Government of India have recently asked the local Governments whether it is usual for Sub-Registrars to register documents, and especially agreements, which, by reason of their immorality or because they are opposed to public policy, cannot be enforced in the civil courts. The local authorities are to say further whether the practice, if it exists, calls for any change in the Registration Act or would be sufficiently met by an authoritative announcement that the mere registration of what may be called "improper" agreements does not necessarily make them a whit more binding than before.

GREAT as is the value of the Koh-i-noor, it is far from being the most valuable gem in existence. This distinction belongs to an uncut diamond now in the possession of Dom Luis I., King of Portugal, and which was found in Brazil. It is in size equal to a hen's egg, weighs 1,680 carats (rather more than eleven ounces), and is valued at £2½ millions.

THE grounds on which the Government of India recommended that a pension of Rs. 7,500 should be granted to Dr. Leitner, were his "educational attainments, his services to the cause of education generally, and more especially in connection with the foundation of the Punjab University."

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first five months of the current official year was Rs. 43,84,000, as compared with Rs. 45,18,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A QUESTION has arisen regarding the fees which are payable in Madras to public prosecutors. An idea seems to have prevailed that a fee of Rs. 25 was payable in each case, and if the case lasted more than one day that another fee of Rs. 25 was to be paid. The Madras Government has now decided that the Magistrate has full discretion to award any fee within the limit of Rs. 25 which he may think sufficient for the work done, and also that he can award any fee not exceeding Rs. 50 per case, where from the nature of the case, or the trial having occupied more than one day, he considers such an increased fee allowable, although it does not follow, as a matter of course, that an increased fee is to be given if a case lasts for more than one day. The discretion rests with the Magistrate to graduate the fee according to the importance of the case, and the work involved.

COCOA is one of the promising products of Ceylon. Unfortunately, the area over which it can be successfully grown is small, but to those who have it in favourable localities nothing now really pays better. Last year, cocoa was thrown back very much by the ravages of *helopeltics*, but though this ubiquitous and destructive little insect did great damage, prolonged draught, and the fact that planters had recklessly removed the shade from these estates had also much to do with the severity of its ravages. This has since been proved by the almost total disappearance of *helopeltics* from cocoa in consequence of shade trees having been again rapidly planted throughout the cocoa districts.

THE series of vernacular translations of Professor Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the religions of India, which was undertaken by Mr. Malabari about four years ago, is nearing completion. The Guzerati, Marathi and Bengali translations were published in good time and were highly approved. The Tamil translation, which caused a good deal of anxiety, has at last been handed to the printer. It is prepared by Mr. N. Vaidyanathan, M.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Rajamundry College. The Hindi translation is also ready, prepared by Munshi Jwala Prasad, Sub-Judge at Faizabad. Mr. Malabari has not yet succeeded in arranging for the Sanskrit translation. It was entrusted in 1884 to two of the most promising Hindu Sanskritists in Bombay, both graduates of the University, and they did their best with it. But the author could not see his way to approving the outturn, and the labour and expense have therefore gone in vain.

THE Italian colonists at Buenos Ayres have waxed wroth owing to the laurels won there by Sarah Bernhardt, whose histrionic triumphs have blurred the splendour of some favourite opera-singers, who have been lately starring in La Plata. Two journalists—one French, the other Italian—have pricked each other's arms in a duel over the matter, and another duel between their seconds is imminent. The Italians have been making a national question of the rival claims of Sarah Bernhardt and an actress called Duse Cecchi, whom they want to put forward as the model from whom the great French *tragédienne* has copied. M. Sardou also falls in for his share of abuse, and there is no telling where the newspaper war will end.

THE Russian trade statistics for the first half of 1886 are suggestive. The exports for this period amount to about £18,000,000, a diminution of 7,000,000—or, to be exact, 28½ per cent.—compared with the corresponding half of 1885. The whole of the decrease practically is in corn. There is an increase of a million and a quarter sterling in sugar, balancing a similar decrease in flax, besides numerous minor changes. But if the corn trade is declining at this rate, the mainstay of the Russian financial position is gone. Among the exports that have increased is the item gold and silver coin and bullion, £2o0,000. It would be interesting if this had been ear-marked, that we might know how much of it descended in bounteous showers upon the authors of the latest Bulgarian atrocity.

A FAMOUS highwayman named Joachim Mesanti has been captured near Castellan by the Corsican gendarmerie under the following circumstances. His track was discovered at the village of Piano, and in the evening a squad of gendarmes had surrounded him, and were about to make him a prisoner, when he turned round unexpectedly and discharged the two barrels of his gun at his pursuers, without, however, hitting anybody. A gendarme named Vincenti engaged in an encounter with Mesanti, and both rolled down a steep incline of 70ft. It was pitch dark, and the other gendarmes were not aware of the terrible position of their comrade. On hearing his desperate cries for help they came up in time to save his life and to pinion Mesanti. Almost at that very moment a company of gendarmes from St. Andrea di Bozio, under a Captain Vinciguerra, were chasing another brigand named Giuseppe Maria Ciattoni, who had been recognized in the neighbourhood of Sermano. His hiding-place was discovered and his retreat was cut off. Seeing this he resolved to sell his life dearly and fired at the captain, who was at the head of his men, but missed him. M. Vinciguerra immediately discharged his revolver on Ciattoni with fatal effect.

THERE is a prospect of another boundary question arising in Central Asia. It is in regard to the point where the Afghan, Chinese, and Russian boundaries meet, *viz.*, Koshet. The question was raised by the Russian Government some time ago, according to the *Novoye Vremya*. According to the agreement arrived at in 1872, between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Granville, this khanate was acknowledged as belonging to Badakhshan, which in its turn is dependant on Afghanistan. Meanwhile the Persian newspaper, the *Fars*, has announced that the Council of Elders of the capital of Wakhan recently sent off a deputation to Turkistan to propose to the Russian Governor-General the conditions upon which they would consent to acknowledge the suzerainty of Russia.

THE *Voyemin Sbornik*, a Russian military magazine, is publishing a series of articles on the position of British India from a military point of view. It is significant, too, to note that in the pages of the same semi-official military journal General Soboleff, of Bulgarian celebrity, and the exponent of the Russian War party, is publishing a very full account, arranged in chronological order, of the history of the campaigns conducted against India, and of the routes by which the several invaders have come. The series of articles deals with the campaigns of Semiramide, Sesotris, Cyrus the Persian, Darius, Alexander the Great, Antiochus III. (the Great), Demetrius, Eucratides, Arshak II. (the Great), the Scythians, Naushirwan, Ugaz Khan, Sebaktagin, Mahmud of Ghazni, Muhammad Ghuri, Chinqiz Khan, of the Mongols after Chingiz Khan, Taimur or Tamarlane, Abu Bikr Mirza, Babar, and Nadir Shah.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rue Cowper, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON has been appointed to be honorary lieutenant in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

THE following Officers have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieutenant H. D. Merewether, 1st Essex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Charles Hamerton Pritchard, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry.

SURGEON J. LUCAS, I. M. D., has been allowed furlough for twelve months from the date of his being struck off duty, and Surgeon T. W. Young, I. M. D., extension of leave for four months, both on medical certificate.

THE services of Surgeons G. C. Davidson and J. W. T. Anderson have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE designation of the 7th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala) has been altered to the 7th Belooch Horse.

CAPTAIN H. B TERNAN, S.C., has been allowed an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN W. B. FERRIS has been appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Joint Administrator of Sangli.

THE following appointments in connection with the Kattywar Political Agency are notified:—Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, on his return duty, to act as Second Assistant Political Agent; Captain W. R. Kennedy to be Third Assistant; and Lieutenant G. E. Hyde Cates to Act as Fourth Assistant.

MR. J. E. PENTON has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 21.

To carry out the new scheme for the reorganisation of the Treasury Department, which the Lisbon Ministry is intent upon effecting, it is reported that Senhor Eduardo de Nagueira Pinto e Balsaemao, the late Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, will be sent to Goa and placed in charge of the public Treasury Office, and that Senhor Nagar, the present treasurer, will have his charge confined to the Revenue Department.

As the question of the Catholic Mission in India has been settled, the eyes of the Padroadists will be fixed upon the choice of their future Bishops. In connection with the diocese of Meliapur, the Rev. Antonio Pedro da Costa, the prior of the church of S. Salvador, of Santorem, has been spoken of as likely to be presented for the approval of the Holy See.

In accordance with the agreement which the Marmagoa Railway Company made with the Portuguese Government, the railway line from the terminal station of Marmagoa up to the foot of the ghauts will be opened for public traffic from the beginning of next year. A distance of some 12 miles, which includes several tunnels, will be traversed by bullock carts until the tunnels are ready. I hear that a contract has been made for the conveyance of 200 tons daily over the unfinished portion of the line, so that from the 1st of January next we shall have through communication with British India by land. This will mark a new epoch in the commercial history of Goa.

The laxity of supervision over prisoners in the Portuguese jails is becoming day by day notorious. A report has been received that on the 30th August seven prisoners who had been sentenced for transportation to Africa have escaped from the Damaun Jail and taken refuge in British territory. An appeal has been made to the British police to capture the runaways.

Dr. Luis Filipe do Rozario, of Mazagon, is the recipient of the title of *Commendador da ordem da Conceicao*, which the Portuguese Government have conferred upon him. Dr. Rozario occupied for some time the post of Portuguese Consul in Bombay, and his selection for the honorary distinction will be accepted with pleasure by the Portuguese community of Bombay.

As was to be expected, the new Concordat ceding the churches of the Varado of Sawantvari to the Vicar Apostolic's jurisdiction has produced a disagreeable sensation among the Catholics, who, at a meeting held at Sawantvari, have adopted a memorial which was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General and the Archbishop of Goa by a deputation of some three hundred persons, protesting against detaching them from the Padroado's jurisdiction. Both these authorities received the deputation very kindly, and promised to represent the matter to the Holy See and the King of Portugal. The Archbishop declared that he was not consulted in the formation of the new Concordat, the disadvantages of which he has brought to the notice of the superior authorities. He hopes the present representation will not be without effect. His Excellency the Governor-General has received a shower of telegrams and memorials from the missions severed from the Padroado, and he is preparing a report to be forwarded to the Minister in Lisbon along with the representations alluded to above.

The man-of-war Rio Lima, which is at present stationed at Macao, has received orders to come to Goa to be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General. One can hardly see the necessity of a war vessel being stationed in the Mandovy river. It will be an expensive luxury for the impoverished treasury of Goa to be saddled with this additional expenditure, while many important and necessary projects are languishing for want of money.

The 1st of October next has been fixed for a general parade of all the troops, which will assemble at Pangim, and the officers will appear in their German uniform. It will be a novel sight for the people, who very rarely have an opportunity like this of seeing a military parade on a general scale as it has been announced.

Another supplementary estimate for £30,000, for the construction of the Marmagoa Railway, is shortly to be presented to the Portuguese Parliament for the approval by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. Besides the original capital of eighty lacs of rupees, there have been two supplementary estimates, and probably as much more will be necessary before the completion of the line. Since the arrival of Senhor Mousinho de Albuquerque, the Railway works have proceeded with greater activity, and at the same time with an economy which was unknown before. If Senhor Albuquerque had arrived earlier he might have checked the expenditure for which two inspectors in charge of the Public Works Department are the subject of an official enquiry. The Governor-General and the Chief Inspector are acting in concert to carry out economy in the administration of the country.

The news of the death of Bernadetete S. Luiz, one of the Sisters of Mercy who came lately to conduct the scheme of female education at Goa, has caused general regret among those who a few days since had welcomed her with enthusiasm. She died on the 5th instant in the convent of Chimbel of typhoid fever, at the comparatively early age of 19 years. The Archbishop, hearing of the serious condition in which she was, lost no time in repairing thither, and remained there till she expired, comforting and consoling her at her last moments. The funeral took place the next day, and many officials of the State and a large concourse of people attended.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain J. P. Hassall, will sail to-day for Aden, and Suez, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Jackson	Mr A J Morgan
Mrs Knowles	Mr Needham
Mr Dowdall	Mr Entwisle
Mr R Chadderton	Mr Stevens

FOR BRINDISI.—Rev R M Macdonald.

FOR VENICE.

Mr W G Weightman	Mr W Whitehouse

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on 8th October:—
FOR LONDON.—Captain C E W Wood, Mr Dunsterville, Colonel White and Major Stace.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr M A Rahmann, Mr M Yehya, and Lady Gough.
FOR VENICE.—Capt T G Selby.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 15th October.
FOR BRINDISI.—Capt Barron and Mr J R FitzGerald.
FOR SUEZ.—Colonel J Upperton.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Wicks, Mrs Grant, Mrs Barbour and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs A C Learmouth and 3 children, Miss Allen and Mrs Pelle.

By the s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailing on 22nd October:—
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C E Fox and Mr and Mrs Ollivant and child.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about the most remarkable and healthy change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE FUTURE CATHEDRAL OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lately perused with deep regret the editorial article about Damaun in your *Weekly Budget* of the 31st August. There are in this city three churches only, and not about half-a-dozen, and two chapels. The churches are situated in their respective parishes, which are three in number. Of the two chapels one is in the Forts which has always been an object of admiration even to strangers, and the other is outside it. About four years have elapsed since the beautiful and vast church inside the Fort, which is otherwise called *Sé Matrix*, where the Governor of the town and the principal authorities assist at divine service, has been made more decent than in past years, and for this purpose the Portuguese Government has spent over twelve thousand rupees, of which five thousand were for the gilding alone of the admirably sculptured altars. I am glad to inform you, that this church is more than suitable for a *cathedral*, being as good as the Bombay Roman Catholic Cathedral, and far exceeding it in its elaborate sculptural works. I am sure, therefore, that the Bishop who is to live here, bearing the style of Bishop of Cranganore, will not find for himself among the numerous churches, which will in future be under his pastoral care, one which will surpass the present one in magnificence, dimensions, and richness. This town is not richly endowed with monastic ruins, for the only ones existing are of St. Francis of Assisi, whose high tower lately fell in, the Convent of St. Augustine, and that of St. Dominic. Of these the one of St. Augustine is not very difficult to be put in order, and such was the conviction of the Archbishop, when last year he came over here for a pastoral visit. At his request estimates were provided for repairing it,—perhaps because its utility was already then known to him—and the maximum expenses were calculated at about ten thousand rupees. This church, together with its annexed cloisters, which are in good order, will do, as it is intended, for a seminary. As for there being any church here which was formerly a mosque, I am sorry to say that I could not find any such statement in our historical record.

The treasury of Damaun has money sufficient to defray the expenses of the bishopric. As for buildings for the Bishop's residence, as well as for schools and orphanages, these are unnecessary, as we have appropriate ones here for them. The Christians who will be under him number over fifty thousand souls, and for this Europeans are not essentially required, unless bishoprics were instituted for their sake only. Although in this district itself there are forty-nine thousand and eighty-four souls (*vide* Recenseamento Geral da populagao feito em 17 do Fevereiro de 1881; Supplemento ao No. 30 do *Boletim Official* do Governo 1882) of which about two thousand are Christians, yet this city is absolutely necessary for his direct supervision over his flock. It is geographically situated in the very centre of the episcopal province, and in case of emergency the railway can bring him in a few hours to whatever place he may wish to be.—I am &c.,

VOX DAMAUNENSIS.

Damaun, Sept. 14.

*** Our correspondent will find in Dr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer* authority for the statement that one of the Damaun churches was formerly a mosque.—ED., *B. G.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Out of ninety-eight candidates who presented themselves for the above examination, the following sixty have been declared successful:—

FIRST CLASS.

Shanker Amrit Chobhe	Anant Narayan Sambare
Shamsabal Sitaram Missir	Nusservanji Fakirji Surveyor, B.A.
Ramchandra Shivaji Poridi	Ardesir Kavasji Turner
Hormusji Jamshedji Sanjana	

SECOND CLASS.

Vikaji Dorabji Afinvala	Hoshangjee Kuvarjee Medivala
James Joseph William Baird	Damodardas Karsandas Mehta
Narayan Vinayak Bhagvat	Shapurji Manikji Mehta
Phirozshah Pestonji Bhaka	Umiashankar Gavrishankar Mehta
Barjorji Bejonji Bharucha	R-stamji Nassarvanji Mehtaji
Bevashanker Pranshanker Buch	Jehangier Manchersha Meherjee-Homji
Charles Cochrane	Dhanji Khimji Merchant
Ratanji Adarji Collector	Rastamji Dadabhai Moda
Behramshah Hormasji Cooper	Kaikhosru Jamedji Asodi
Hirji Jehangier Dadisett	Jamshedji Palanji Motaframna
Augustus P. Dantes	Dhanjibhai Mervanji Munshi
Rustamji Dadabhoy Daruvala	GunpatRaghunathNadkarni
John Baptist DeQuadros	Vardraji Govind Naidu
Harikrishna Dev	Mahadev Krishna Pansare
Ardesir Dorabji Doctor	Raghunath Balkrishna Bedkar
Kaikhosru Rastomji Doctor	Karsandas Gopaldas Sethna
Navroji Behramji Doctor	Narandas Damodardas Shah
Herbert Adamson Fido	Balkrishna Kavalnath Shirgavkar
Ardesir Hormasji Ghaswala	Ratanji Bejanji Sunavala
Manikji Dossbhai Gorvala	Jehangirshah Kastamji Thanavala
Kaikhosru Manchorji Hiramanek	Popat Prabhuram Vaidya
Norabji Dorabji Kamdin	Luis Angelino Valladares
Rastamji Jamshedji Kelavala	Kavasji Nasarwanji Wadia
Dossbhai Homjibhoy Kobla	Framji Shapurji Ghandhi
Peter Lawrence	
Chandulal Gheiabhai Mal	
Bhan Janardan Mantri	
Kaikhosru Edalji Master	

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th instant.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 12½ feet against 12 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting commenced in Shahbandar and Mirpur Batoro Talukas. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Dadu 30, 44 and 34 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 6 1-3 against 6 5-12 feet on same date last year. Kharif crops in ear; rabi operations commenced. Fever and cough in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops damaged by smut in Sakrand Taluka; harvesting commenced in three talukas. River at Kotri on 27th, 12 feet 2 inches against 12 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice, white 18, and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Karif crops splendid, where water sufficient. Late crops affected by fall in Indus. Disease amongst buffaloes in Kashmor Taluka. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri 42 and jowari 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops doing well. Rain wanted for rice crops in several talukas. Slight fever in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 35 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain. Early sown kharif crops being cut in the Godhra and Halol Mahals. Late sown kharif crops and rice in sore need of rain. Rain also wanted for rabi sowing and to replenish tanks, &c. Public health good. Cattle-disease appeared in Nagrala and Gadoi in Dohad and in one village of Halol. 13 animals died out of 24 attacked in the Dohad Taluka. Weather hot. Wheat 25½, maize 54 and bajri 34 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain wanted. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri and paddy commenced in parts of Matar Taluka. Bajri 36, wheat 28 and rice 20 pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good, but rice crops require rain immediately. Slight fever in Vagra, Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain very badly wanted for the standing crops. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi Taluka still continues. Slight fever in Olpad, Bardoli and Pardi Talukas. Jowari 38 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Rain at Pachora 10 cents, Sindkheda 42 cents, Shirpur 64 cents, Jalgaon 6 cents, Nizampur 30 cents and Yaval 85 cents; more rain wanted at once all over the district for the kharif and for sowing rabi crops. Standing crops at places have begun to wither. Fever in Dhulia, Pimpalner, Savda and Jalgaon. Wheat 30 pounds 12 tolas and bajri 49 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain in Igatpuri 4 inches 16 cents, Peint 2 inches 30 cents and Dindori 2 inches 49 cents; in all other talukas maximum in Sinnar 1 inch 96 cents, minimum in Niphad 2 cents; none in Malegaon and Nandgaon. Kharif crops good. Preparations for rabi sowing continue. Rain badly wanted in most talukas both for standing kharif crops which are withering in places and for rabi sowings. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, bajri 36¾ and rice 20¾.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 22nd, 24th and 25th; total of week 92 cents; total to date 97 inches 9 cents, being 29 inches 52 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 22nd, 3° warm on 23rd, 2° warm from 24th to 27th, and 1° warm on 28th. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal on 22nd; abnormal wind northerly from 23rd to 28th. Distant lightning on 23rd; thunder-storm on 24th.

Thana.—Rain 3 inches 33 cents, total 108 inches 23 cents. Heavy rain on the 20th in the town of Thana; more wanted; crops good. Small-pox in Karjat Taluka, case 1, not fatal; fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas.

which I have based my objections as to the validity of these proceedings and sought to set them aside, I will state my two principal grounds. First, the original charge having been completely disproved, it behoved the Magistrate to exercise the greatest caution and discretion before admitting a revived charge. But, on the face of the proceedings, it appears that the Magistrate exercised no discretion at all, or exercised his discretion in a wholly unreasonable manner which constitutes good ground for the High Court's interference in a case pending before a Magistrate in an interlocutory stage. The only pretext for the revived charge was that I had deposited the watch as security for the payment of a promissory note for Rs. 125. But on the first occasion the prosecutor alleged I had sold the watch, and Colonel LaTouche then ruled that as it was proved the watch had been sold to me outright I had a perfect right to sell it, or to do what I liked with it. No lawyer would venture to dispute the soundness of that view of the case. Therefore there was nothing whatever in the fresh information of the prosecutor to justify the revival of the charge, and the issue of the warrant, and all the subsequent proceedings were illegal and *ultra vires*.

After hearing the above, Mr. P. C. H. Snow made out the following charge:—That you on or about the 13th day of August 1886, at Poona, did by cheating dishonestly induce one Dosabhoy Jamsetjee (trading as R. Chandaba), watchmaker, 42, Main Street, Poona, to deliver to you property, *viz.*, a gold open-faced watch, valued at Rs. 110, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of Court of Sessions, and I hereby direct that you be tried, by the said Court on the said charge. Dated this 29th day of September 1886.

THE SIMLA PICTURE SHOW.

THE *Pioneer* publishes an amusing skit on the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla. It explains:—

The official catalogue was not printed when our notes were written, and it may be that some of the pictures here enumerated will not be at once recognised by visitors to the Simla Cutcherry. It is a truism, however, that in all good works of art much is left to the imagination, and their best can only be discerned by the mind's eye. Before some of the most important, our cap-and-bells critic maintains a respectful silence, which will not be construed into a lack of appreciation.

It will be seen that the usual water-colour landscape of green trees and setting suns—the familiar spinach and eggs of Indian picture-shows—has given place to a dramatic treatment of the human figure, and a free use of antiquarian and historical accessories. That this is a step in advance will be generally admitted. As an example of this development may be indicated—"The Checkstring"—a most suggestive and learned archæological study of ancient Egyptian life, exhibited by H. E. the V . . . . . y. A magnificient chariot to which a thousand men are harnessed, is driven by a Jehu who appears to have his team perfectly in hand, but who is evidently embarrassed by perpetual pulls on a wire affixed to his whip hand. Some of the details are suggested by Mr. Poynter's "Israel in Egypt," but the attitudes and expressions of the dotards playing with the wire are keenly felt and first-hand impressions.

Sir M. E. G . . . t D . . f has attempted a Turneresque colour-revel on an usually imposing scale, and has achieved a result which is certainly pathetic if it does not reach the tragic. "The Bubble Reptation" is the title of this strange work, but "the bursting of the bubble" would be the more appropriate designation. A superb bubble, tinted in all the iridescent hues of the opal, the rainbow, and the sea-shell is in the act to burst in the surf of the Madras coast. Its gorgeous colours, as they fly asunder, are relieved against a gloomy horizon of stormvexed sea, the grim line of which is broken only by the back hull of a steamer and her hearse plume of smoke. As a study of atmosphere and colour, the picture is nothing short of splendid; but the spectator is moved to unavailing regret for the fate of the drifting film of soap and froth. A small sketch by the same hand: "*Que diable allait il faire dans cette galere?*" is of a lighter and more humorous texture, and here the sympathies of the observer are with the painter. What, indeed, did he mean to do, and what *has* he done?

It is pleasant to turn from these works to the admirable view by L . . . y G . . . . t D . . f, for which a line of Browning has been selected—

"Was never star that set here but it rose afar."

Broad in outlook, but refined in execution; full of knowledge and observation, but yet brightly suggestive; skilful, but not tedious in handling of detail; and marked by the reserve and moderation which distinguish the real artist, this picture is as full of promise as of charm.

Sir R . . . . . s T . . . . . n has taken a motto from "Alice in Wonderland"—"But it was the best butter"—for an interesting study of native life, showing Brahmins engaged in greasing the wheels of the car of Juggernath with unadulterated ghee.

There is sound dramatic instinct in Sir A. . . . . d C. . . .n's "Last straw." In the foreground of a grey and desert-land a lean and toilworn camel, carefully muzzled, crouches under a load to which his driver is adding yet another package. "Joseph" is another of this artist's contributions, and will attract attention. Not the Joseph of the fine old-crusted scandal, of which, by the way, we have only heard one side; but the Official or Departmental Joseph, anticipating the years of leanness and the attenuation of the Egyptian currency. The incredulity and bewilderment of the senile Egyptian Councillors as they crouch round an image of Memnon, to which a curious cable and wires are attached, are expressed with unusual skill. A mere modern is tempted to ask: what useful purpose was served by this antiquated Council? But on this point the records of Old Nile are silent.

Colonel Sir W. . t R. . . . . y's picture accompanying the words—"And Peter went out and wept bitterly"—is more a suggestion than a finished work. The "*bon homme porte-clefs bel et lourd*" of ecclesiastical art convention is at once recognised—but what is he doing at Panjdeh? That Jordan is a "hard road to travel" we are assured on excellent authority, and it is a far cry from Jerusalem to the Afghan frontier. The gallant Colonel may perhaps on his return spare a moment from the many friends who will be glad to welcome him, in order to explain this little anachronism. But it is not a matter of much moment; the main point is that Peter "went out" and is not likely to come back again.

Mr. C. P. I. . . . t's "There's no place like home," though a palpable plagiarism from Sir E. Landseer, will, it is to be feared, be *caviare* to this general. A soft-eyed wombat has apparently strayed from its home in the Zoological Gardens, and on a grey, cold morning presents itself at the door of its cage—a comfortable nest enough, from which it is not likely again to run away. A second subject by the same is "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." All that is seen in this ultra-Whistlerian canvas is the stern of a P. and O. steamer looming through a channel fog.

Mr. W. W. H. . . . r's "Unique Performance on a Slack Wire," is, like other examples of this facile craftsman's work, marked by more daring, not to say effrontery, than delicacy of conception or execution, and is better fitted for a circus poster than the walls of a cabinet. The boast of Ariel that he could put a girdle round the earth in 40 minutes is the sober reality of to-day, but, the most daring funambulist should know that the hand of the Historic Muse is not to be forced by tricks on telegraph wire

Just before his departure to England Mr. D. M. B. . . . . r completed a perspective drawing of the greatest interest described as a "Study of a Vanishing Point." In the far distance is a rupee dim and minute, and by an ingenious arrangement of lines, which has all the realism of a picture and all the force of a geometrical diagram, the gradual steps of the most distressing disappearance of modern times are fully explained. Too many modern painters neglect perspective. This scientific, though painful, study should convince them of their error.

Mr. A. O. H. . e, C.B., has wasted his time on a picture he calls "An Old Man's Joke." It is a muddy and indistinct performance, but, so far as can be made out, it seems to represent an elderly gentleman, who ought to know better, masquerading as a Hindu at the Holi festival. This grotesque old person is armed with a syringe full of dirty water which he carefully aims at all the honest folks he sees. Seldom has a worse or more ineffectual joke been perpetrated; but since it has been painted at all, it is as well that it should be presented with that quaint *naivete* and absence of *mauvaise honte* so characteristic of the artist.

Dr. G. W. L. . . . . r is the author of a work which is believed to be the last he will contribute to an Indian Exhibition. "*Partant pour la Syrie*" may claim a certain amount of originality of treatment. When Dunois the young and brave left for that interesting country, his friends mourned, but the foreground of this picture is unaccountably full of figures in various stages of hilarity. A more English subject is the same artist's "When at Woking call me early, call me early, Pundit dear." In this carefully composed picture a Brahmin, who has crossed the seas in search of pure knowledge, is performing his morning *Pooja* in a tub of imported *Gunga-pani*, the ice in which has been broken by the learned Doctor. "Roots from Dardistan" is a botanico-philological study of *culms* or cuttings which it was hoped would have been bedded out in a climate congenial to nervous irritation by the Foreign Office. This office, however, has lost its interest in botany.

Lieutenant S . . . . . n of Morvi sends a striking study of still life, described as "A pretty kettle of fish." The details are obscured by steam, but so far as can be made out, a very fine specimen of the *Salmo ferox* of scientific naturalists is plunging about in very hot water. It is possible this picture might improve on closer acquaintance, for it hangs at present in a doubtful light.

THE COST OF THE SIMLA EXODUS.

THE following are the Government of India despatches dealing with the cost of the Simla Exodus to which frequent reference has of late been made. It will be seen that they contain simple statements of fact only, the Government of India not entering upon the controversial side of the question at all, as they had been asked merely for dates and figures. The Statement itself is not given, as it is summarised in the covering despatches. The first despatch is as follow:—

To The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Kimberley,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1885.

My Lord,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatches No. 130, dated 22nd March 1884 and No. 255, dated 21st Aug. 1884 in which a return was called for showing the annual dates, since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla, and the dates of its return to Calcutta; and the extra annual cost imposed upon the tax-payers of India in consequence of this annual migration of Government.

2. We now forward a statement showing, as far as information is available, the annual dates, since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla and the dates of its return to Calcutta. We also forward two statements showing the expenditure incurred on account of the annual migration of the Government of India in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83. Similar statements for the years 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1883-84 are being prepared, and will be forwarded as soon as they are ready.

3. The preparation of these returns with accuracy has rendered necessary a reference to the vouchers for the charges of the various years, and the preparation of returns for earlier years would involve considerable trouble and expense. We have therefore limited the preparation of statements of cost to the last five years.

4. From the statements herewith forwarded, it will be seen that the total gross expenditure on account of the annual migration amounted to Rs. 7,31,701 in 1881-82 and Rs. 8,00,545 in 1882-83.

5. These amounts, however, must be concered, subject to a large deduction, in order that they may represent the real net expenditure due to the migration. A considerable portion of the expenditure is paid, directly or indirectly, through the officers receiving travelling allowance, to the Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway, or to the East Indian Railway. A careful inquiry has shown that under the conditions on which these railways are worked, about three-fourths of the amounts so paid is returned to Government, and three-fourths of the amounts paid to the Railway Companies should accordingly be deducted from the gross expenditure to arrive at the real net expenditure. The payments to the railways form part of the amounts shown as personal travelling expenses and charges for the transit of records which were as under:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Personal Travelling expenses...	3,40,186	3,97,946
Transit of records	76,440	55,565
	4,16,626	4,53,511

Of the personal travelling expenses about five-sevenths, or Rs. 2,42,990 and Rs. 2,84,247, and of the charges for the transit of records about four-fifths, or Rs. 61,152 and Rs. 44,452, are on account of the journey between Umballa and Calcutta, and consequently are paid to the Railway Companies, the remainder being on account of the journey between Simla and Umballa. Accordingly of the sums paid to the Railway Companies on account of the annual migration rather less than Rs. 2,30,000 came back to Government in 1881-82, and rather less than Rs. 2,50,000 in 1882-83.

6. The remaining two sevenths and one-fifth on account of the journey between Simla and Umballa are paid to the Post Office as Tonga, Dak, and Bullock Train receipts; but we make no deduction on this account as the whole amount so paid is expended on the transit service between Simla and Umballa.

7. Most of the charges on account of telegrams come back to Government as telegraph receipts, and the amount of these charges should also be deducted from the gross expenditure.

8. The real net annual expenditure may therefore be taken as about five lakhs in 1881-82, and about five and-a-half lakhs in 1882-83.

We have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
" D. M. STEWART.
" J. GIBBS.
" T. F. WILSON.
" C. P. ILBERT.
" S. C. BAYLEY.
" T. C. HOPE.
" A. COLVIN.

The second despatch to Lord Kimberley is dated Simla, April 21st, 1885, and is couched in the following terms:—

In continuation of our Financial Despatch of the 3rd February last, No 38, we have the honour to forward further statements showing the expenditure incurred on account of the annual journey of the Government of India between Calcutta to Simla in the years 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1883-84. The total gross expenditure, it will be seen from these statements, amounted to Rs. 6,41,696 in 1879-80, Rs. 8,09,899 in 1880-81, and Rs. 7,24,145 in 1883-84. And taking into account, in the same manner as in our previous despatch, the amounts which came back to Government through the East Indian and the Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies, the real next expenditure may, as stated in the next paragraph, be taken at 4½ lakhs in 1879-80, 5½ lakhs in 1880-81, and 5½ lakhs in 1883-84.

2. The personal travelling charges and the charges for the transit of records were as under:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.	1883-94 Rs.
Personal travelling charges	... 5,05,437	4,39,526	3,28,550
Charges for the transit of records	... 48,615	51,715	51,248
Total	... 3,54,052	4,91,241	3,79,798

Of the personal travelling expenses, about five-sevenths, or Rs. 2, 18,169, Rs. 3,13,947, Rs. 2,34,679, and of the charges for the transit of records about four-fifths, or Rs. 38,892, Rs. 41,372, and Rs. 40,998, were on account of the journey between Umballa and Calcutta, and consequently were paid to the Railway Companies, the remainder being on account of the journey between Simla and Umballa. Three-fourths of the amounts so paid to the Railway Companies, or about Rs. 1,93,000, Rs. 2,66,000, and Rs. 2,07,000 came back to Government in 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1883-84 respectively. These amounts, as well as most of the expenditure on telegrams, should accordingly be deducted from the gross expenditure to arrive at the real net expenditures. When these deductions are made, it will be seen that the net expenditure was approximately 4½ lakhs, 5½ lakhs, and 5½ lakhs in the three years.

MADRAS.

REGISTRATION IN MADRAS.—The Government of Madras has submitted their reply to the Government of India with regard to the arrangements they propose to carry out for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in that Presidency under Act VI. of 1816. The classes to which the Act applies are Europeans, Eurasions, native-Christians, Jews, Parsees, and Armenians, and it is proposed that the Inspector-General of registration should also be appointed Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages; also that various marriage Registrars who perform the functions prescribed by the several marriage Acts should be appointed Registrars of births and deaths for the classes which come under their cognisance as such marriage Registrars, and that the Registrars under the Registrations Act should be appointed Registrars of births and deaths in their own districts to meet the cases of persons not falling within any of the abovementioned classes. Registration under the Act is to be entirely voluntary, and will in no way affect the compulsory registration under municipal or other Acts at present in force. No fees are to be charged for registration, although the Government considered that this may become desirable, but fees for copies of entries and searches are to be charged at fixed rates to be laid down by the Government of India. The forms in use in England under the Registration Act are recommended for adoption. We have not heard whether any general rules of the kind have yet been passed in Bengal.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale Agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

ANGLO-BUDDHISM.

THERE must be fashious in speculation as well as in other things, and some people say that what Oxford is thinking of and talking about one month the rest of England will be thinking of and talking about six months later. Manifestly then it would be years out of date to speak of Anglo-Buddhism now as the latest "Oxford movement." But no doubt an interest in Indian studies originates in Oxford among the entourage of Professor Max Müller. For several years past, with the help of almost equally distinguished friends, the Professor has been producing a series of English translations of the sacred books of the East, numbering by this time nearly thirty large octavo volumes, so that it is no longer necessary to be an Oriental scholar in order to have an acquaintance with the Rig-Veda, to know the difference between Brahmannas and Sutras, and even to hold an opinion on the nature of Nirvana and the virtue that may lie in the repetition of the mono-syllable Om. But to be *au fait* in Anglo-Buddhism it will not suffice to have mastered the doctrines of Sakya-Muni, and the study may be pursued out of sight of the spires of Oxford or the minarets of Benares. The favoured haunt of spiritualism, or spiritism, as people now prefer to call it, of table-rapping, hypnotism, clairvoyance, or any other occult mystery has for the modern age always lain in the other hemisphere. It involved one of those large synthetical generalisations which are the peculiar possession of original scientific genius, to embrace both East and West in one totality, and to affiliate the mediumistic manifestations of American society upon the mysterious arcana of Oriental magic. Founded in New York little more than a decade ago, and transplanted thence to Bombay and Madras, to the land of the yogi and the fakir, the Theosophic Society becomes the authoritative exponent of esoteric Buddhism, of which it is permitted and even desired that some information should be conveyed to the Western scientific world. Meanwhile the Society extends its fraternal sympathy to the kindred Association for Psychical Research established in this country; it gently disapproves and endeavours to instruct the crude methods and notions of the spiritualism it has outgrown; it courageously undertakes the defence not merely of the dead Count Cagliostro against Carlyle, but of the living medium Slade against Professor Ray Lankester. But whether Madame Blavatzky and the Theosophic Society are accepted or not, the cult of Anglo-Buddhism is certainly alive. It may astonish the simple minds of quiet country scientists to learn that the new doctrine does not shrink from including among its prophets the "arch-quacks" and thaumaturgists of every age and country from Paracelsus to Katie King; nor from distinguishing the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, astrology, palmistry, even Baphomet and Witches Sabbaths, among its arcana; while its sacred books range from the Jewish Cabbala to the Golden Ass of Apuleius. The suggestion is that the science of the West has been for the most part on the wrong tack; instead of investigating external phenomena it should have experimented on the inner powers of the human will and the possibilities of "odic" force and thence obtained additional faculty by which to penetrate into the secrets of Nature. This method, however, is alleged to have been pursued in the East; the Indian Arhats or Mahatmas are religious or philosophic anchorites, and the miraculous powers of St. Francis are attained by the same severe discipline. In the remote recesses of Thibet are believed to exist a mysterious "Brotherhood" of "Adepts," handing down the traditions of occult magic through many generations. It is maintained that besides his natural body every human being possesses an "astral" body which, when duly instructed, he is able to project along the astral ether, and thus present himself to his friends in various quarters of the globe. Through the same medium he is able to make his will operate in external phenomena, causing objects to disappear, and again "materialising" them, suspending the action of gravitation, &c. Thus, among duly qualified operators there may be tremendous conflicts continually going on in the invisible sphere, and this is the case with the uninitiated also to some degree, but only half consciously. There is considerable sobriety in modern occultism. It detects its processes in the familiar facts of experience. Warnings and presentments may well be the messages of some finer ether; attractions and antipathies are generated by the exertion of will-force. It is gratifying to suppose that from a distance a man can make himself present to the thought of his friend, and that the persistent exercise of malevolence may in some inscrutable way do injury to one's enemy. Startling and decisive "manifestations" are only possible to a gifted few, or as the fruit of long and severe study and discipline; the adept is more occupied in perpetuating and developing his science than in instructing the vulgar, and there is a solemn prohibtion against employing these superior powers for the purpose of display. Just as the Positivist does not always intrude upon his friends the worship of humanity and the higher destiny of woman, so the Auglo-Buddhist condescends sometimes to easy platitudes. The creed of Buddhism is declared to rest on three great principles—(1) that everything existing exists from natural causes; (2) that virtue brings its own reward, and vice and sin their own punishment; (3) that the state of man in this world is only probationary. The ritual which leads to the higher adeptship begins with a patient observance of the morality of the Church Catechism. Nor can anyone feel afraid of Buddhism when he learns what good old names and practices really belong to it. The neo-Buddhists dub everything which has commanded the acceptation of mankind as belonging to esoteric Buddhism, from the serpent of Eden to the *nous* of Anaxagoras, the Platonic Paradigms, or the seals of the Apocalypse.—*Globe*.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

1886.		1886.	
Friday	1st Oct.	Friday	12th Nov
"	8th "	"	19th "
"	15th "	"	26th "
"	22nd "	"	3rd Dec
"	29th "	"	10th "
"	5th Nov.	"	17th "
		"	24th "

The following are the arrangements in the hour for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Konean, *i.e.*, Allbag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Allbag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steam-ship Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain T. Beagle, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Nedjed, 1,737 tons, Captain J. H. Robson, cleared yesterday for Messina and Catania, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Abana, 2,060 tons, Captain D. Mc. Kinly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (August 29) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Schlesweiger, Mr. and Mrs. Lely, and 62 deck for various ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. Hart, cleared yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Mangalore—Rev. P. A. Cavaleere and Revd. E. Fracheth. For Colombo and back:—Mr. E. Vander Straaten and Mrs. C. Miles. For different ports—two deck.

THE Indian Marine steam-ship Clive, Captain P. B. Creagh, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the following details:—6 European officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 1 Warrant officer, 8 European N. C. officers, Rank and File, 52 native N. C. officers, Rank and File, 81 followers, and two horses. The following are the names of officers:—Major Hogg, A. M. 6th Bby Cavy. Lieut Fisler, T. 5th B. Infy; Lieut Vidal. H. 29th Bo. Infy; Lieut Sartorius, 2nd G. Native Stafford, Regt; Captn. Harrison, Liverpool Regt; Lt. Barnes, Commt, Dept.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Singapore, Captain Parode, will sail to-day for Genoa:—Major-General, Mrs. and Miss Chamier, Archdeacon F. L. Sharpin, Col., Mrs. and Miss G. J. Pasley, Mr. F. C. Remington, Major and Mrs. Drake Brockman and 3 children, Mr. Moyrelles do Canto e Castro, Captain J. E. Preston, Mrs. Gothard. Mrs. General Bayley and two Misses, Sigr. Possenti, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wigley, and Lieut. Quenten Agneu. For Port Said.—Mrs. Packe. For Aden.—6 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	3107	J. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni & Co.
" Bengal ..	2234	W. B. Anderson	B	P. & O. Co.
" Cathay.....	1884	E. Ashdown....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Sorrento....	1775	J. F. Rodger....	E	P., Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	Brotherstone ..	F	P., Muir & Co.
" New Guinea	1629	J. W. Wale	G	M. Mackenzie.
" Europa	1492	A. Talbot	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Nedjed	1738	J. H. Robson ..	L	K., Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall..	1769	G. D. Pearse....	M	E., Bates & Co.
" Niagara	2044	W. Gill	N	K., Nixon & Co.
" L. Mornish..	1398	J. Printice....	O	J. Mackintosh.
" Kt. Errant..	2383	J. C. McGill ..	P	K., Nixon & Co.
" Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Crimings...	Q	J. Mackintosh.
" Tiverton ..	..	.....	Ibis	.....

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commandor.	From.
29	Abana (s)	McKinly.....	Middlesboro', Aug. 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Nedjed (s)	Robson	Messina & Catania.
	Canara (s)	Hart	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kepler (s)	Beagle.....	Karachi.

The steamer Commilla, Mitchell, for Coast and Karachi obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for London, &c.
" Umballa, for Coasts and Calcutta.
Ship Aurelia, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
26 Colaba (s) .....Corpe .....Colombo, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 26.—Ship Star of Austria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
28 Madura (s) .... Bombay.
Schooner Janet (s).. ..... Derby.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
27 Chindwara (s) .... Bombay.
Aisatia (s) .... Calcutta.
28 Venetia (s) .... Rangoon.
Booldana (s) .... Rangoon.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

529—Craigie, L. and O. Wasudev Ramchunderji vs. Thakur Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M. M. Munshi, and B. and B—Part heard.

530—Little, S., F. and N. Sundrabai and another vs Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M. M. Munshi, B. and B., and C., L. and O. Part heard

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

351-86—Thakurdas D and C—Haji Essak Chand vs Savaliaram Malji Moonday and others—Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanjee H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

74-86—In person (a pauper)—Kadijabeebee vs Alunabebee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Soares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S.

143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas D and C—Jaitha Hurridas vs Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G and S.

237-86—Jefferson B and D—Janabai vs Canji Anunji and another—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

423-85—Jefferson B and D—Pragdas Thakoredas and others vs Dolatram Nanooram—Cragie, L & O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-85—Crawford and B—Ruttonsey Lilladhur vs Waljee Canjee and others—Muljee B B and W and G—Part heard.

326-85—Thakurdas D and C—Goolbai vs Bhicajee—Shamrao P.

303-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookundas Gorudut and others vs Tolaram Gulramdas and others—In person.

402-85—In person, Pestonji Bazonji vs Vajir Shaik Ebrahim and another—In person.

370-85—Tyabji and D——Mahomed Yacoob vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D.

241-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Bai Sonebai vs Dewsey Gopall and others—Tyabji and D.

358-85—Little, S, F and N—Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.

365-85—Tyabji and D—Bai Javerbai vs Narsi Govind and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Mainwaring, Lieut., Bo. 2nd R. D. F. on leave, from Poona.

Irwine, Lieut., Bl. 2nd R. D. F. on leave, from Jhelum.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Nuthall, Vety. Surgn., Bl. A. V. D., on leave, from Meerut.

Agnew, Lieut., Mad. Royal Scots Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Burma.

Barnes, Lieut., Bo. Commst, on duty, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Dietz, Lieut., Bo., 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Harrison, Capt., Bl., 2nd Liverpool, on leave, to Burma.

Barnes, Lieut.. Bo. Commst. Dept., on duty, to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 1.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the following companies from this date, viz:—Vols. R. J. Reuben, H. Netscher, L. Miranda, A. B. Rose, and L. J. D'Souza to E Company; and Vol. T. Potts to A Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	" 100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	" 102	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	}	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1		
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100		
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150	
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ..	£20	290	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	102	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	103	0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	92	12
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100	0
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	100	0
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	100	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	104	12

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs.	100	0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ... Rs.	102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ... "	103	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ... "	104	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ... "	104	8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA! GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS! GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to onr existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPSIC-PEPTONE TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS. (Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the dist covery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is no best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.' and any Chemist in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON

Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—37, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Doposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	" ...
Leibtraumilch	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	"	" 21 0
Berncastelen-Rosenberg	18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 35 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lantte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 32 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. BOEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	...

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky *****	Rs. 24 0	
"	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 6 6	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	" ..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	" ..

	Per dos. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	" ...
Finest do	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

	Rs. a.
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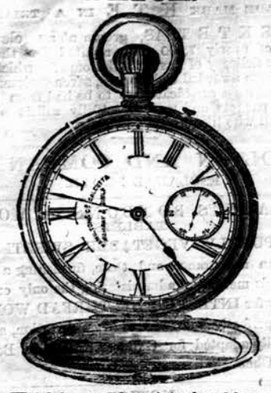

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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	Rs. a.
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Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150 0
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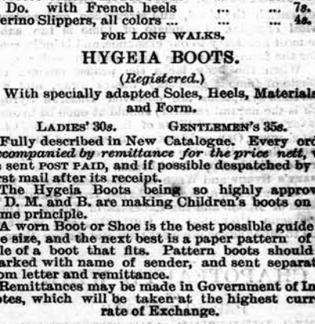

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